

NATIONAL REPUBLIC

A Monthly Magazine of
Fundamental Americanism

MARCH, 1958

Featured in this issue:

**CALIFORNIA — KEY
TO 1960 ELECTIONS**

• • •

**PROPAGANDA, KREMLIN'S
SECRET WEAPON**

• • •

**THE AMERICAN WAY —
WHAT IS IT?**

• • •

**TAX-EXEMPT ONE-
WORLD ORIENTATORS**

• • •

**POLITICAL BATTLES
CALL FOR STRATEGY**



LENTEN SEASON — U. S. A.

DON'T MISS "THE ENEMY WITHIN OUR GATES"



"LET US RAISE A STANDARD TO WHICH THE WISE AND THE HONEST MAY REPAIR."
—WASHINGTON.

"THAT GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE, SHALL NOT PERISH FROM THE EARTH."—LINCOLN.

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Front Cover Photo Courtesy Washington Cathedral

FEATURED in this issue . . .

TO APPRECIATE our American Way of Life, one must absorb its meaning and virtues into his bloodstream. It is a faith in God and in mankind's ability to rule and to provide for himself, that makes it different from all other ways of life in history. Walter S. Steele best describes it in pointing to our history, page 1.

A REVIEW of the political situation in California and its possible effect on the national election in 1960, is given by Donald J. Wood, page 3. The outcome of the gubernatorial contest this November may make or break the candidates involved, and have far reaching effects on the national elections in 1960.

DISASTER is in store for many more American workers and industries unless public reaction is sufficient to stop the internationalists in their efforts to extend and broaden the so-called "Reciprocal Tariff Act," now being considered by Congress, says Richard Whalen, widely known southern newspaperman, page 5.

A CALL is issued for conservatives to take the offensive in the political arena in the battle with the leftists in the 1958-60 campaigns. Fred De Armond points the way to victory, page 7.

THE scholarly treatise on "cold war" tactics and their possible consequences is well worth reading, page 13. Russell Newbold shows that "cold war" propaganda is in fact a phase of "psychological warfare" aimed at creating upheavals and revolutions in behalf of World Communism.

LEFT-WING educators now have a compact one-world propaganda kit at work in several thousand high schools throughout forty-three States. Jo Hindman dissects Columbia University's Citizenship Education Project, already excluded by some alert school boards, page 15.

THERE'S much ill feeling towards the Courts for their decisions of late. There have been fault finders with the Court throughout American history. The subject of its scope and power was debated in the Constitutional convention. Courts to an extent are subject to Congress. Its members must be and can be impeached for wrong doings, and its powers can be redefined by Congress. The first impeachment of a Judge in America was in Pennsylvania. This story is told by George W. Grupp, page 17.

THE most effective secret weapon of the Kremlin gang is propaganda. It is designed to soften for the big kill. Reds became past masters in the art of subversive propaganda during the early attempts at the overthrow of the Czarist and later the Socialist government of Russia. They have since greatly improved on the technique and today outrank all nations. Read William L. Roper, page 19.

CHAPLAINS have become more than ministers of the gospel in our Armed Services. History is replete with the daring feats of the soldier-minister. He has become as much of a fixture to our Armed Services as any defensive weapon, for the Chaplain builds morale and courage in our armed forces, he keeps the spirit of hope alive in the hearts of homesick youth, says Raymond Schuessler, page 21.

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WHAT IS THE AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE?

It is more than a political or social formula. It is tangible yet intangible. It is a faith which grew into a way of life

By WALTER S. STEELE

THERE'S an old saying that it is needful first to know what a thing is before we can fully appreciate it. Perhaps that is why to some the American Way of Life has been so long in reaching its full flower. Too many Americans do not know what it really is, and too few have taken the trouble to understand it and to appreciate it.

Our way of life defies precise definition. It is tangible and, yet, intangible. It cannot be practiced as it should be practiced until all Americans feel it deeply in their hearts. It is more, far more than just a political or social formula. It is something that can never be brought to people by force, nor can it be maintained merely by police power. It can continue to exist as it was created only by the will of the masses.

America is a nation conceived not in conquest of arms by an invading army. It is a land hued from a wilderness by hardy liberty-seeking individuals who, to escape the tyranny of foreign autocracy, set out over rough and roaring seas, enduring nature's perils, in search of the promised land. Their perseverance laid the foundation of a new country that became the symbol of freedom of belief, freedom of rule, freedom of enterprise and freedom of assembly. The right of individual ownership and the right of man to the fruits of his labor were established — the American Way of Life.

The American Way took root in Jamestown, in New Amsterdam, in Plymouth. The root was nourished in the Mayflower Pact and in the Town Hall meetings of early New England. Its buddings began in the Boston Tea Party, the Colonial Declaration of Rights and the Declaration of Independence. It flowered in the battles of Concord, Lexington and Bunker Hill, and more prolifically so in the valor and faith of our naked but determined troops at Valley Forge, in the victory at Yorktown and in the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia.

The American Way is an exemplification of the combined ideals and contributions of John Smith, William Bradford, John Carver, William Brewster, Patrick Henry, George Washington, John Jay, John Adams, James Madison, John Hancock, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, Henry Clay, William Penn, John Paul Jones, Daniel Webster, Robert E. Lee, Jefferson Davis and Abraham Lincoln.

It is a culmination of the trials and tribulations of

our early settlers, of great and daring statesmen, of rugged pioneers who drove westward, of great inventors, of adventurous men who chanced their wealth in their faith in the future of our country, of the toil and sweat of the common man, of the valor of our soldiers on battlefields, on sea and later in the air; of the faith of our forebears in God.

The American Way is the freedom of mankind to rule himself through freely selected representatives, this with the least governmental interference possible; to worship in his chosen faith, to speak his own mind, to choose his own trade or profession and to raise himself by his own bootstraps above the common herd. The American Way is best expressed in the Mayflower Compact, the Articles of Confederation, the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the U. S. A., in Washington's Farewell Address and in Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

Thus were the roots planted through which early settlements were nourished into colonies and thus into a great nation — the United States of America. While nations throughout the world declined or faded into history, the American Way of Life strengthened by individual rights, and an incentive to progress, from an insignificant settlement grew into the greatest organized power of free men ever known. Napoleon



Residents of Smithfield, Va., Recreate Days of Their Ancestors At St. Luke's, Built In 1632, Now Fully Restored, Now A National Shrine

once said, "America is a fortunate country. She grows by the follies of our European nations."

It may be said that our way of life lifts all men to the stature of kings. Every man has an opportunity to become an owner and a boss. In reality there is no king, so in the United States there is no room for an autocrat. A Washington newspaperman once referred to our republican form of Government as "the hole that lets the sawdust out of the stuffed shirt." We rather like that homely description.

Thomas Jefferson expressed it in his own inimitable way when he said:

"I know no safe depository of the ultimate powers of society but the people themselves; and if we think them not enlightened enough to exercise their control with a wholesome discretion, the remedy is not to take it from them, but to inform their discretion by education."

John Marshall brought his great legal mind to bear on the subject when he declared:

"The government of the Union, then, is emphatically and truly a government of the people. In form and in substance it emanates from them. Its powers are granted by them and are to be exercised directly on them and for their benefit."

Another outstanding American once said:

"Our way of living together in America is a strong but delicate fabric. It is made up of many threads. It has been woven over many centuries by the patience and sacrifice of countless liberty-loving men and women. It serves as a cloak for the protection of poor and rich, of black and white, of Jew and Gentile, of foreign and native born. Let us not tear it asunder. For no man knows, once it is destroyed, where or when man will find its protective warmth again."

Frequently, voices abroad have been raised to champion the American Way of Life, and not always by those we might have considered its most likely advocates. For instance, Alexis de Tocqueville, famous French political student, could not suppress his enthusiasm after witnessing the American Way of Life. He wrote:

"There is an amazing strength in the expression of the will of a whole people; and when it declares itself, even the imagination of those who would wish to contest it is overawed."

Yes, under the warming influence of our benign way of life, we have succeeded in building the freest and greatest society in all history. But today a voice in opposition is challenging us. Today another way of life, the false philosophy of Socialism is being pressed upon confused peoples of the world. If we are to answer that voice, if we are to successfully combat that evil force, we must first make sure that we understand our own way of life and what makes it tick. We must practice it and live it at home in order that we may convincingly preach it and demonstrate its superior qualities to those abroad. We must make up our minds that its preservation involves an eternal struggle, but out of that struggle will surely evolve an even finer and better American Way of Life. Only then can we be certain that our way of life will finally come into its fullest flower. Only then can we guarantee with complete assurance that "government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth." It is a great challenge and a great mission, but let it never be said that we in America are not equal to it.

While we are developed politically and our institutions are now firmly established, our national unity



Rugged Pioneers Westward Bound

and solidarity tested and proven, that age has arisen when its future is served better by caution than by daring, and the real interests and welfare of our citizens promoted better by holding fast to that which has proved true and enduring, than by daring experiments with novel and untried proposals.

At various times in our national life when there have come testing periods when, standing at the parting of the ways, the people have been called on to choose between keeping the faith of our forefathers and following the call of visionaries or self ambitious politicians, most Americans have staid by their faith in the things that have made our country great.

It is providential that, in hours when our citizenry have been called upon to make their decision, there have arisen stalwart Americans to fearlessly and vigorously protest against repudiating the advice of those who laid the foundations of this great republic, who have been neither ashamed nor afraid to preach America or Americanism first, who have admonished our countrymen that American institutions can be preserved only by undivided devotion to the same principles which operated to upbuild these institutions and gave them strength and stability, and who, above all else, have warned Americans against accepting the doctrine of Socialism in the delusion they were acquiring a "new freedom." To substitute Socialism under any name, for the American Way, and to style it as "new freedom," is likened to substituting free love for the institution of marriage and calling it a "new virtue." There are some things which are fundamental and absolute.



First Congress Opens With Prayer For Guidance

CALIFORNIA -- KEY TO 1960 ELECTIONS

Knowland-Brown battle for Governorship to overshadow other State contests — outcome of national significance

By DONALD J. WOOD

THE eyes of the Nation are focused on California and its gubernatorial election to be held in November. Two favorite sons, Senate Minority Leader William F. Knowland and Edmund G. "Pat" Brown, are locked in a heated battle, even though the election is ten months away.

Attention was spotlighted on the Golden State early last year when Senator Knowland stated that he would not run for re-election. Speculation was that he would try to wrestle the governor's post away from Goodwin J. Knight, popular liberal Republican.

The donnybrook that followed resulted in Knight's withdrawal from the gubernatorial race, and his dramatic announcement on the steps of the White House that he would run for Knowland's vacated seat. What inspired "Operation Bigswitch," as the move is commonly referred to in California, makes fine talk in the smoke-filled rooms of political meetings, but Knight maintained that he made the switch to help save the party from losing California to the Democrats and to preserve party peace.

Many sage political writers, however, believe that the damage done is irreparable. The senior Senator from California has openly stated that he will not support Knight's bid for his vacated seat . . . and Knight has re-emphasized his determination not to support Knowland. The GOP in the Golden State at the present time has a bit of tarnish on the otherwise shiny exterior.

Some observers maintain that the State of California may be electing the next president of the United States. Knowland has openly indicated on many occasions his interest in running for president, and Brown, although not seriously considered as presidential timber at this time, has been the titular head of the Democratic Party in the second largest state in the Union.

A victory for Knowland would enhance his bid for the presidential nomination either in 1960 or in 1964 . . . a defeat for Knowland would raise Democratic hopes for 1960, and political oblivion for the Senate Minority Leader.

It is going to be a difficult decision for the California voter to pick between these two young, dynamic candidates.

Brown, 52, and Knowland, 49, have proven that they are popular . . . both are blessed with personal integrity . . . both are frank and honest in their political convictions.

The Democratic standard-bearer to this time has proven to be his party's most popular and able vote-getter. He was twice elected Attorney-General, even though the governors elected came from the Republican Party. He has worked amicably with both Earl Warren and Goodwin J. Knight.

Throughout the years, the elder brother of the titular head of the Democratic Party, has been an active worker in the Republican Party.

Brown, too, was registered as a Republican from

1927 to 1934, but registered as a Democrat in 1934. As a Republican he ran for the Assembly in 1928 and was defeated. In 1939 he again tried at public office and ran for District Attorney of San Francisco, and was defeated by the incumbent Matthew Brady, whom he eventually defeated in 1943.

In 1946 he was defeated by Frederick N. Howser for Attorney General, but won the post in 1950 defeating Edward Shattuck, who currently is heading Senator Knowland's campaign.

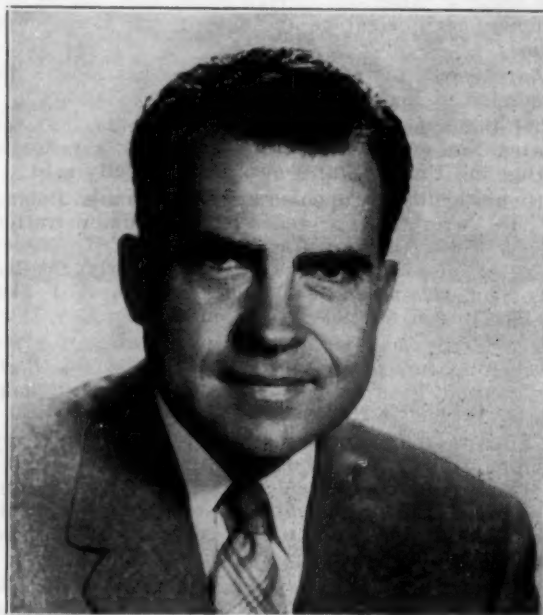
He ran for re-election as Attorney General in 1954 and won both the Republican and Democratic nominations at the Primary election, the Golden State allowing cross-filing.

A delegate to the Democratic National Conventions every year since 1940, he was chairman of the delegation in 1956.

When first elected to the post of Attorney General, he pledged he would conduct a genuinely non-partisan office if elected. His sweeping victory in 1954 proved he could ride the political fence.

Brown personally presented to Congressional committees California's case for the return of the oil rich tidelands from Federal to state control . . . and when Congress voted for state ownership of the submerged lands, he successfully argued before the U. S. Supreme Court for upholding their return.

Although favorable to labor, he was the only state official to press for enactment of state legislation in 1957 to require full disclosure of union health and wel-



Vice President Nixon

fare funds. It was he who investigated abuses of several large union funds well before the McClellan Committee began its hearings and he turned over to the U. S. Department of Justice data concerning mis-handling of funds from California's large national unions.

On the national and international scene, William Fife Knowland is undoubtedly better known than Brown.

Citizens outside the state of California in most cases have never heard of the Attorney General of California.

This is not true of the senior Senator of California.

If one was looking for a foe of Communism . . . if one was searching for a senator who refuses to be intimidated . . . if one wanted a politician with a Christian sense of values, one would number Senator William F. Knowland among the top candidates.

Knowland, the newspaperman-politician of a newspaperman-politician father, entered the political arena at the age of 24, and has never lost an election. His popularity at the polls in his native state was first demonstrated when he was elected a Republican member of the California Assembly despite the Democratic landslide which carried Franklin D. Roosevelt into the White House in 1932.

Twenty years later, filing on both the Republican and Democratic tickets, as is permissible in California, he swept the primary elections, receiving the greatest majority of votes ever given a California candidate.

After serving in the California Assembly and the State Senate, Knowland entered the armed services early at the start of World War II. He rose to the rank of Major before his appointment to the U. S. Senate by Earl Warren.

Knowland took office on September 5, 1945, becoming the youngest senator at the age of 37.

Throughout his political life, there never has been any doubt where he stood on any political question.

His frankness, his honesty, his candidness are examples for all who want to enter political life.

The newspaperman-senator has always been a leading critic of American foreign policy both during the Truman administration and during the Eisenhower terms.

A vehement foe of Communism, he has fought the admission of Red China into the United Nations.

"If the appeasers force Communist China into the United Nations, I will devote the rest of my life to taking the United States out," he forcefully said.

He has brilliantly opposed aid to Communist Poland . . . to Yugoslavia . . . and when the Administration talked of sanctions against Israel unless it got out of Egypt following the 1956 invasion, Knowland called this immoral unless sanctions were invoked also against Russia for not getting out of Hungary.

The ultra-conservative voted in committee for the Bricker Amendment (even though opposed by Ike), which would have limited the President's treaty making power, had it been adopted.

Called "a gentleman, a statesman and a patriot" by Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson, Knowland has followed the policy of "liberal Republicanism," which emphasises national social progress, business stability and international cooperation based on a non-partisan approach to foreign problems.

Who is the California voter going to select to be the next governor? What are the standards that one is going to use to determine how a citizen is going to exercise his duty and his right?



Senator Wm. F. Knowland

It's going to be a difficult decision, and yet a simple one, for the astute, yet non-politic, Knowland has always candidly said what he thinks. Throughout his political career, he has been willing to risk popular disapproval by expressing himself forthrightly in accordance with his own deep-seated convictions.

So it is with his campaign to be elected governor of his beloved state of California . . . the second largest in the Union . . . a state in which Republicans are outnumbered by the Democrats three to two . . . and yet a state that keeps electing GOP candidates.

Shortly after the Republican leader announced his candidacy for governor, he proposed seven union democracy laws and stated that he would favor a so-called "right-to-work" law. Knowland said that such legislation is aimed at voluntary instead of compulsory union membership. He expressed belief that such a law would strengthen rather than weaken unions.

Around this issue will be woven the pattern of both the Democrat's and the Republican's campaign.

At present a group led by Howard B. Wyatt, who describes himself as "a teamster union member" is attempting to get a similar measure on the November ballot in California. The executive secretary of the "Citizens Committee for Democracy in Labor Unions" has hired Joseph Robinson, the nation's No. 1 petition-circulator, to obtain 322,429 signatures in an initiative move.

Under the terms of the so-called "right-to-work" legislation or voluntary unionism (as it is sometimes called), all union shop contracts would provide that "all men should be free to elect voluntarily whether or not to join a labor organization," thus eliminating present or future union membership as a job requirement.

Such a measure was defeated in 1944 by California voters, and several attempts to get the State Legislature to adopt the proposal has failed, yet the stub-

(See CALIFORNIA — page 31)

TARIFF SAFETY MAY DIE THIS YEAR

Temporary GATT participation in Reciprocal Trade Agreements becomes permanent if Congress passes Pending H.R. 6630

By RICHARD WHALEN

THE right of Free America to protect the American standard of living may pass from American hands into international control before May 1, 1958.

May Day, historic rally date for radical ideologies all over the world, will celebrate the ending of domestic regulation of trade and commerce through tariffs, unless the elected representatives of the American people, in Congress, take positive action.

If the internationalists prevail in their current campaign to bring about the eventual abolition of all tariffs, May Day will mark the beginning of the end of prosperity for many American industries and in unemployment for countless American workers.

On May 1, 1958, the Trade Agreements Act of 1955 is scheduled to expire. For many months, members of the National Administration as well as certain top Majority Party leaders in Congress have been working quietly but energetically to win an extension and enlargement of the tariff-fixing powers granted by this Act.

The most important objective sought by the globalists is United States membership in the proposed Organization for Trade Cooperation (OTC), the administrative body for the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

GATT is an impermanent international organization, set up in 1947. Today, thirty-seven nations participate in GATT; they are known as Contracting Parties. For six weeks last Fall, the Contracting Parties, including Capitalist, Socialist and Communist nations, met in Geneva to press forward their experiment in "economic planning" on an international scale. But their deliberations and decisions are hampered by GATT's provisional status. And that is where OTC enters the picture.

The Organization for Trade Cooperation is a permanent body, that would have as its sole function the administration of GATT. OTC has been proposed mainly because the Congress of the United States twice rejected the quasi-socialism implicit in GATT's make-up. The United States now participates in GATT only because the State Department has flagrantly usurped the constitutional tariff-fixing power of Congress: The State Department interprets the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act of 1935 as its authority to participate in GATT.

But the State Department has an uneasy conscience and now wishes to legalize its usurpation through passage of H.R. 6630, the bill which would make the United States a member of OTC and, coincidentally, a full partner in GATT, a partnership twice refused by Congress during the Truman Administration.

Reduced to simplest terms, this means that H.R. 6630 seeks to set up a permanent body — OTC — over an impermanent body — GATT. Or, in other words, H.R. 6630 seeks to gain by going through the back door, what cannot be gained by going through the

front door — the legal status of GATT as a treaty approved by the Senate.

Global planners in the United Nations Economic and Social Council first conceived GATT. Originally, it was known as the International Trade Organization (ITO) and operated in a thinly veiled framework of international socialist planning.

Advocates of OTC firmly deny that it is merely a revival of the rejected ITO. Last year, however, a document issued by GATT itself in Geneva, "What GATT Is and What GATT Has Done," affirms this revival by stating:

"By the end of 1950 it became evident that no acceptance of the ITO . . . could be expected until the position of the United States toward the ITO was made clear. With the indication in December, 1950, that the Charter would not be submitted again to the United States Congress, the attempt to establish the International Trade Organization was abandoned.

"The GATT was intended as a stop-gap arrangement, pending . . . the creation of the International Trade Organization . . .

"Between November, 1954 and March, 1955, the Contracting Parties . . . drew up an arrangement which — when it has been accepted — will establish a permanent organization to administer GATT . . . The new agency will be known as the Organization for Trade Cooperation (OTC)."

Ultimately, this alphabet trail leads to the pocket-book of the universally envied American workingman. As proposed, the OTC would juggle tariffs and eventually abolish them entirely among the so-called "advanced countries." The textile industry in the United States, for instance, would be sacrificed — killed by inches to bolster government-controlled textile industries in the so-called "underprivileged" countries, such as India.



Flooding the Market

The arguments against "free trade" are at least as persuasive these days as those in its favor. The living standard of the American, all high-sounding theories to the contrary, is maintained at its high level mainly because he is protected from competition with laborers who have only recently encountered shoes and indoor plumbing. This is plain truth, not social science fiction.

But the globalists appear determined to bind the United States firmly by the decisions of nations which have interests and aspirations wholly opposed to our own. As a member of OTC, the United States would have a single vote in the deliberations of the contracting nations. Our vote could be matched and cancelled by that of Communist Czechoslovakia. A two-thirds majority of foreign countries could meddle at will with our tariff policies and soon reduce the United States to a have-not country.

And the globalists' program goes further. It calls for the abolition of the United States Tariff Commission, the agency through which American businessmen and industrialists may appeal tariff maneuvers which injure domestic enterprises. Also, it urges extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act for five years rather than the customary three. This would drive a deeper wedge between Congress and its constitutional tariff-fixing powers. The program advanced in the present session of Congress also advocates immediate repeal of the "Buy American" Act.

In support of their program, political globalists offer an old dilemma: How can we bolster our friends overseas if we sell so much more than we buy?

American taxpayers would march on Washington if Congress sought to close this gap with foreign aid giveaways. So, the globalists argue, the only alternative is to open United States markets ever wider to increased foreign imports.

French and British autos, German and Italian typewriters, Scandinavian hi-fi radios and phonographs, Japanese sewing machines and textiles—all would move into fuller competition with American products, if the political globalists win their objectives this spring.

If this were a simple, uncomplicated world, similar to the one starry-eyed "free traders" seem to exhibit, the consumer might cheer as tariff walls came tumbling down. But the plain truth, often obscured, is that labor costs represent by far the greatest part of the price of most manufactured goods. American workmen, protected by wage and hour laws, are by far the highest-priced workers in the world, and they enjoy a standard of living many times greater than their counterparts throughout all the world, even in Western Europe.

In textiles, as an example, the average Japanese worker makes *one-tenth* the hourly wage that the American worker receives. Any tariff program that fails to take such differences into account is, consciously or unconsciously, threatening the very existence of industries that provide the American worker with his job and his envied standard of living.

Respected economists are predicting that the United States will experience an expanding recession in this year, 1958. Unemployment may reach six million or more as the result of present and future production cutbacks. Under the impact of "liberalized" foreign trade, this already dangerous figure would surely mount.

To severely weaken our economy at the price of

raising the economies of other nations is contrary to our national interest. Indeed, this version of the "Open Door" would, in the end, benefit only the Kremlin, which has maintained a patient death-watch over the United States' economy for more than a generation.

If May Day, 1958 brings a new era of unrestricted "free trade," the militant marching chants of Communists across the world will be echoed and amplified, unwittingly, in the smug self-congratulations of those who have fomented the Tariff Revolution.

ON THE LATIN AMERICAN REDS

A survey of the Marxist-Leninist conspiracy in Latin America, according to the book, "Communism In Latin America," by Robert J. Alexander, New Brunswick, Rutgers University Press, is divided into three sections: (1) Its background history and prospects; (2) Its impact on the people in each Latin American country; (3) Its relationship to U. S. policy. In this light Mr. Alexander views the "Right and the Wrong Way to Fight Marxism-Leninism in Latin America."

In commenting on the book, the Rev. Father Joseph F. Thorning, Associate Editor of "World Affairs," Honorary Professor of International Relations in the Catholic University of Chile, a Pontifical Institution, has this to say:

A chief contention of the author, which has a measure of validity, is that Marxism-Leninism "breeds on discontent." Agents of the Kremlin impress the workers by promising higher wages, better chances for advancement and the complete elimination of class and racial discrimination. Talk about adequate food, clothes and housing has an appeal to those in need. Health and education are two important issues that bulk large in Soviet propaganda. Nor has nationalism as a moving force been overlooked by local dupes and traitors whose principal object has often been their own self-aggrandizement or enrichment. Uppermost in the minds of these agitators, of course, has been the seizure and maintenance of political power.

It was in the second half of World War II that the Marxist-Leninist conspirators made spectacular progress in Latin America. In no small part, this success was due to the U. S. State Department's friendly treatment of such equivocal figures as Senator Salvador Ocampo of Chile, a card-carrying member of the Soviet apparatus, and Vicente Lombardo Toledano of Mexico, an even more formidable foe of freedom because he was able to masquerade as a "liberal" labor leader. Influential sections of the U. S. press also helped to exalt President Lázaro Cárdenas of Mexico and, subsequently, President Juan José Arévalo of Guatemala. In this connection, it is important to note that Mr. Alexander, who is on the Economics Faculty of Rutgers University, glosses over the role of both Cárdenas and Arévalo in the days when they were posing as "agrarian reformers" and using the principle and tactics of "gradualism" in preparing the farmers and workers for outright incorporation in a movement whose goal was government ownership and operation of all the social tools of production. Some clues to the author's outlook on such developments may be gleaned from his friendship with Mr. Jay Lovestone and his associations with Mr. Earl Browder. The latter, Mr. Alexander reports, "cleared up a great many questions concerning the relationships

(See LATIN — page 31)

POLITICAL BATTLES CALL FOR STRATEGY

Leaders seeking to preserve free republican government in 1958 campaigns must choose issues, consolidate forces, take offensive

By FRED De ARMOND

THE political wars—for Congress this year and the White House in 1960—revolve around a single basic objective.

Friends of free republican government in both parties clearly define that objective as the vital necessity of defeating the progress of State Socialism. Clamorous minorities in both parties have been calling the shots. Under their camouflage of "Liberalism" the State Socialists have seriously undermined Constitutional government as pledged by the Founding Fathers.

Strategy is just as much the route to victory in battles for the minds of men as it is in physical combat. Liddell Hart calls strategy "the most influential factor in human history." And yet, he continues, "It is hard to reconcile with another lesson: that true conclusions can be reached or approached by pursuing the truth without regard to where it may lead or what the effect may be—on different interests."

Further adapting Mr. Hart's principle of military strategy in the war of ideologies, it means being too smart to renew an unsuccessful attack along the same line or in the same form as that which has failed. Today's political struggle is not the less war because it is fought with ideas. It is psychological war, which, in the mid-twentieth century, is more important than military war.

When a man is attacked by an enemy armed with a pistol, he doesn't use a popgun in defense—not if he wants to live. In any struggle to the death, such as that waged in defense by the present advocates of constitutional republican government in our America, the defenders can't be choosers as to the weapons of offense and defense. The choice has already been made for them, as it has in the modern weapons of international warfare.

A review of political history affords the best answer to this question. There is space here to cite only two examples of many that come to mind. Consider Alexander Hamilton and Abraham Lincoln, surely two of the most effective statesmen who have appeared on the American scene. No one will question their high moral standards and their devotion to principle.

Hamilton is enshrined in our annals for two supreme achievements. First, far more than any other man, he sold the American Union to the people and won ratification of the Constitution. Second, he established the credit of the United States Government on a sound basis that has so far survived even the assaults of the New Deal, the Fair Deal and the Eisenhower administration. Both were accomplished through strategy.

At the Constitutional Convention in 1787, as all students of that period will recall, the delegates were divided on two proposals—the New Jersey Plan for another loose confederation, and the Virginia Plan advanced by Madison for a cohesive union of the states. Fearful that the wholly undesirable New Jer-

sey idea would win, Hamilton proposed a third plan for a highly centralized Federal Government patterned somewhat after the British parliamentary system.

As Hamilton had expected, his proposal frightened many of the adherents of the New Jersey confederation scheme into supporting Madison's plan as a compromise. Their votes secured adoption of the Virginia Plan in essentially the same form that the present Constitution was finally submitted to the states.

Later, at the New York constitutional convention, Hamilton led the Federalist group which favored ratification. The powerful Governor George Clinton led the anti's, who at first outvoted the ratification advocates by 46 to 19. As the deliberations proceeded, Hamilton's persuasive eloquence gradually won over a number of Clinton's supporters, but still not enough to outvote them except on a resolution for conditional ratification with a list of reservations. This concession Hamilton was determined to avoid.

Such a resolution was about to be put to a decisive vote, "That the State of New York should join the United States of America on condition that the following amendments to the Constitution shall be adopted . . ." At this high moment in history, member Samuel Jones, at Hamilton's instigation, proposed to amend the resolution by substituting only three



By Fletcher, Sioux City Journal

"Quit Stealing My Stuff"

words—"in full confidence that" instead of "on condition that." On a roll call the amendment carried by 31 yeas to 28 nays. Then the resolution of ratification itself won by 31 to 29. Hamilton's victory was attained by a strategic gesture that enabled the opposition to change its position and yet save face.

As Washington's Secretary of the Treasury, Hamilton wanted the Federal Government to assume the war debts contracted by the 13 states. He was convinced that otherwise some of the states would simply repudiate their debts and that this would be a prelude to the break-up of the Union. Jefferson and Madison opposed him.

Another controversy was then raging over the location of the National Capital. Jefferson was hot for selecting a southern site, but he and Madison lacked the votes to have their way. Hamilton made a bargain with him, under which Hamilton was to use his influence for placing the capital in Virginia, while Jefferson agreed to throw his support to assumption of the state debts. After the agreement had been performed by both sides, Jefferson claimed that he had been out-bargained by Hamilton.

As President, Lincoln was always a strategist. His patience in the Fort Sumter incident—at that time denounced by many in the North as weakness and irresolution—resulted in the Confederates becoming the aggressors by firing the first shot in the war and thus uniting the North and alienating much good will abroad for the South. It was pure strategy when he refused to let his commanders regard slaves in the border states as contraband of war. Also in his resistance to the clamor for emancipation until the Confederate setback at Antietam brought the strategic moment for that historical declaration.

Political strategy calls for judicious concession as well as hard-hitting offensives, each at well-chosen times. There can be little doubt that both Chief Justices John Marshall and Charles Evans Hughes contributed heavily to defeat the two assaults on the Supreme Court as a coordinate branch of the Federal Government, made by Presidents Jefferson and Franklin Roosevelt. They did it by tempering some of the Court's decisions to the prevailing winds of popular sentiment.

One of the keenest thinkers this country has produced was the philosopher William James. He was writing directly to this generation when he said in 1880:

"Even the dogged resistance of the reactionary conservative to changes which he cannot hope entirely to defeat is justified and shown to be effective. He retards the movement; deflects it a little by the concessions he extracts; gives it a resultant momentum compounded of his inertia and his adversaries' speed; and keeps up, in short, a constant lateral pressure, which to be sure, never heads it round about, but brings it up at last at a goal far to the right of that to which it would have drifted had he allowed it to drift alone."

The other side of the strategy shield is that no contest is ever won by standing on the defensive all the time. "How can you ever again elect a sound conservative President of the United States, when the 'liberal' press agents and pulpsters are organized to cut his political throat and defame him to an unthinking public?" asks one observer.

Certainly not by a judicial bill of particulars in defense of the leader. He should and of course must be above reproach in private life and public action.

EAST BERLIN — COMMUNIST SHOW CASE

"I have been in Europe a number of times in recent years. There is no more impressive show-case as between capitalism and Communism than in Berlin. In West Berlin—freedom, prosperity, hope; in East Berlin—slavery, poverty and despair. All of Khrushchev's vain boasts cannot hide that picture of contrasts from anyone who has seen both Berlins."

—SINCLAIR WEEKS,
Secretary of Commerce.

But that isn't enough to win the argument, as the instance of Herbert Hoover amply proves. The best defense is a good offense. Tear down the defamers. Strip them bare to the public gaze. Expose and ridicule the socialist reform leaders and their movement, and at the same time distract attention from their smearing tactics by putting them on the defensive.

But we must not ever forget that this is only half the battle. A strategist always fights on the ground where he is strongest. He selects the place and the time.

What are the directions that conservative grand strategy should take in the present posture of national affairs? The answer can be spelled out only as a joint product of many minds. But in general outline, the thinking will probably be directed along the following lines:

- Picture to farmers the fundamental conflict between their interests and those of the highly organized labor unions.
- Pitch a stronger appeal to women, who are conservatives to an extent that men are not. They are naturally more suspicious of unconsidered change.
- Avoid flirting with splinter parties and extremist blocs on either side, such as have created devastation throughout Europe.
- Demonstrate the deadly kinship between Communism and Socialism in all its manifestations. This is a popular issue and the advantage is all on the side of the Right.
- Picture in vivid terms to every home owner and saver the danger of runaway inflation, which is infinitely more to be feared than a dip in the business cycle.
- Avoid becoming torn by sterile diversions such as racial controversies and religious differences, which cut across lines of political ideology.
- Stay on the side of the angels—the so-called Common Man—and avoid being placed in the position of a selfish advocate of Wealth or Big Business.
- Court the press. Anticipate unfavorable publicity and spike its guns in advance.

Immediate objectives are always tactical and expendable, hence, to be approached opportunistically along the line that promises most progress toward the great long-run strategic goal. But the goal itself cannot be compromised. And that should be the political formula for conservatives in 1958.

THE ENEMY WITHIN OUR GATES

(REGISTERED TRADE MARK)

*Concerning the Activities of Movements Tending
To Undermine the Institutions of the Republic*

U. S. Army Man Sentenced As Red Agent

That Communists never release their grip on victims they have ensnared in their international spy network has been sensationally revealed in the sex-and-vodka espionage trial of Master Sergeant Roy A. Rhodes of the United States Army now at Fort McNair.

Rhodes allegedly was trapped in the Moscow ring following a gay party while he was assigned to the garage at the U. S. embassy in Moscow in 1951. He is accused of receiving over \$3,000 for secret information passed along to the Reds.

Rhodes was exposed when federal agents trapped Col. Rudolph Abel, Moscow's master Red spy in New York City. Among Abel's effects they found a hollow bolt containing a microfilm linking the U. S. Army sergeant with Red espionage activities.

The Government charges that Sergeant Rhodes attended a vodka party with Russians in Moscow and later the same night went to the apartment of a pretty Russian girl. Some time later he was invited back to the apartment and confronted by two Russian men who claimed that his party companion had become pregnant as the result of their intimacies. He is now accused by our Government with having agreed to siphon information to the Reds because of his alleged involvement with the woman and in order to avoid exposure. The information he furnished the Reds involved the daily habits and sex life of various persons connected with the American embassy.

Intimate With Russian Women

The microfilm linking Rhodes with the Reds was introduced at Col. Abel's trial.

Rhodes reportedly agreed to continue serving the Communists after his return to the United States, so his secret Communist bosses gave him the code name of "Quebec."

The Russian microfilm said: "Quebec, Roy A. Rhodes, born 1917, in Oilton, Oklahoma, senior sergeant of the War Ministry, former employe of the United States Military Attache Staff in our country [Russia]. He was a chief of the garage of the [American] Embassy . . .

"He had been trained in code work at the Ministry before he went to work at the Embassy, but as a code worker he was not used by the Embassy. After he left our country, he was to be sent to the school of communications of the Army GI Service, which is at the city of San Luis, Calif. He was to be trained there as a mechanic of the coding machine . . .

"It has been recently learned that Quebec is living in Red Bank, N. J., where he owns 3 garages. The



Three American Mothers Brave Red China, Visit Imprisoned American Sons, Plead Without Results For Their Freedom. Left to Right: Mrs. Ruth Redmond (N.Y.), Mrs. Mary Downey (Conn.), Mrs. Jessie Fecteau, (Mass.)

garage job is being done by his wife. His own occupation at present is not known . . ."

Reino Hayhanen, former Soviet agent who defected to the West, testified at Rhodes trial that he had been assigned by the Russian Col. Abel to find the Sergeant in 1954, but had been unable to locate him. Hayhanen, who was a principal witness against Col. Abel and who is now closely guarded whenever in public, revealed he and Abel buried \$5,000 sent here by the Russians for Morton Sobell, a co-conspirator in the Rosenberg spy case. He admitted he was supposed to have turned the money over to Mrs. Sobell but had kept it for himself. Rhodes was convicted late in February and sentenced to five years imprisonment.

Pleads Guilty to Espionage

A former liaison officer with the American Mission in Formosa admits that he spied on an American military mission for the Formosan Government.

Hsuan Wei, former Chinese marine officer, admitted his activities while testifying in his bid to escape deportation. He said that his activities were carried on under direct orders from Gen. Chou, whom he named as commandant of the Chinese Marine Corps. Pleading that he not be deported, Hsuan said that he would be put to death for "political divergence" if he is forced to return to Formosa.



Mr. and Mrs. Fred Haug, Convicted of Communist Conspiracies, Cleveland, Ohio

He told the hearing board, "I was given the mission to spy on American personnel. We were told to report conversations of American personnel and we were told to be especially interested in comments about the Formosan Government." He says that the people in charge of the American Mission permitted him to sleep in the offices after closing time, and that he was instructed "to go through the desks of the Americans and see if they had any information."

The British have a problem on their hands as to what to do with the convicted Soviet atomic spy Klaus Fuchs when he is released from jail next year. The scientist, now 46, was convicted of passing atomic secrets to the Russians, and began serving a 14-year sentence in 1950. With time off for good behavior, he can get out of prison in another 18 months. Fuchs had free access to American atomic and missile programs and laboratories during World War II.

Reds As "Clergymen" Visit U.S.A.

Fuchs is German born, and legal authorities say there is no way to prevent him from going to Communist East Germany with whatever additional secret atomic information he may possess. Consequently the British Government is hoping to find him a well paid job in industry to stop him from going over to the Communists.

The fugitive Mr. and Mrs. Alfred K. Stern who have been indicted as Soviet spies, have lost their right to appeal a contempt of court conviction. They failed to post a \$50,000 fine for contempt. They fled the United States to behind the Iron Curtain by way of Mexico and a federal court has dismissed their petition for appeal.

The couple fled during an espionage investigation in New York. They were originally given sixty days to post the \$50,000. At the conclusion of that time they were adjudged in contempt. Mrs. Stern is the daughter of the late William E. Dodd, former Ambassador to Germany and Stern was a wealthy Wall Street broker.

Red agents in the guise of clergymen are infiltrating the United States from behind the Iron Curtain. This is revealed in a report by Senator James O. Eastland, chairman of the Senate Internal Security subcommittee. He said his committee investigators had testimony indicating visiting delegations from "subverted churches" were sent here to further the aims of Communism.

Sen. Eastland said, "With rare exceptions, leaders of churches behind the Iron Curtain today are either dedicated Communists or persons who have sold out to the Red rulers to achieve positions of power.

"Our evidence shows that some of these priests actually are Red agents especially trained to misuse the churches while hiding under clerical garb."

The Senate committee has taken testimony of a group of refugee clergymen.

Soviet Agent Attempts Suicide

A second attempt by Jack Soble, confessed Soviet spy, to take his life has failed. It has been a common practice of the Reds to smuggle secrets out of this country in hollowed-out bolts, but this time Soble tried to smuggle himself into the hereafter by swallowing one pound and nine ounces of nuts and bolts at the Lewisburg, Pa., Federal Penitentiary where he is serving a seven-year sentence for passing United States secrets to the Soviet Union.

Soble had been taken to New York to appear before a Federal Grand Jury investigating espionage. He complained of being ill, and X-rays at Bellevue Hos-



Five Ohio Communist Co-Conspirators Found Guilty In Cleveland, Ohio. Left to Right: Eric Reinthaler, James West, Andrew Remes, Hyman Lumer and Sam Reed

pital disclosed the hardware in his stomach. Doctors performed an operation which lasted an hour and 20 minutes, and later reported Soble was "doing very well," and would shortly be sent to the Federal House of Detention.

Soble had been working in the warehouse at the Federal Penitentiary and had access to the articles which he swallowed.

The first time he attempted to take his life was while being held in the Bronx City Prison pending trial. Government attorneys at that time described him a "psychopathic personality."

Communists Order New Racial Effort

Ninety days ago, the "Educational Department" of the Communist Party, met in New York City in secret session, and adopted an overall agitational and propaganda program for 1958.

This being election year, the Kremlinites put special stress on issues and activities which would put the Moscow henchmen into the American political arena, this without running a party ticket, but permitting agitation and action which will stir strife, ill-will and widen the breach between races, by tactical propaganda, possibly accompanied by newly instigated clashes to the point of laying the ground for demands

(See ENEMY, page 23)



The Old (Janos Kadar) and New (Ferenc Muennich) Red Dictator Over Hungary

NATIONAL REPUBLIC EDITORIALS

FOR—Fundamental Americanism; Constitutional Representative Government; Constructive National Policies.

AGAINST—All Subversive Movements Inimical to American Ideals, Traditions and Institutions.

REDS DEMAND SUMMIT MEET

NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV, vodka-swilling, repulsive "five-by-five" caricature of national and aspirational world leadership, has demanded another "meeting at the Summit."

It is his first demand for world-wide recognition of his position as the neo-Stalin of World Imperialism. Khrushchev's ego has caused him to spurn suggestions that there first be a meeting of Foreign Ministers to determine an agenda for such a Summit meeting.

November 17, 1956, reports have it that Khrushchev, in his cups at a Kremlin reception stated (to a group of foreign diplomats):

"If you don't like us, don't accept our invitations and don't invite us to come to see you. Whether you like it or not, history is on our side. *We will bury you.*" (Ten months later, October 5, 1957, the USSR delegation to the United Nations denied that Khrushchev had voiced the outburst.)

But, correct or not, the November quotation caused Free World diplomats to look at the record of earlier "Summit conferences" in which the USSR took part. Teheran, Yalta and Potsdam came to mind.

At Teheran the USSR agreed to vacate Iran "six months after military operations against Nazi Germany ended." It took an Iran appeal to the United Nations to get Soviet troops out of Iran long after the date set.

Yalta and Potsdam recorded USSR pledges for settlement of German reunification, disarmament, and "free determination of peoples" in the areas liberated from Nazi Germany to choose their form of Government. History carries the sad fate of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania—incorporated into the USSR by military force—and the establishment of the servile Communist satellite states in Eastern Europe.

The record shows "adherence" by the USSR to the Cairo pact of 1943, pledging return to the Nationalist government of China of all territories seized by Japan—an "adherence" announced only after the surrender of Japan became inevitable after the atomic bombs fell on Hiroshima, in August, 1945.

The record shows too, how the USSR repudiated pledges, not only to Nationalist China, but to all the Western Allies, by denouncing all previous treaties with Nationalist China in 1949 and formally recognizing Communist China.

The record shows too, the military alliance between Communist China and the Soviet Union on February 14, 1950—with the North Korean Communist invasion of South Korea following on June 25, 1950.

Finally the Geneva "Summit Conference" brought the USSR pledge to take up the questions of German reunification and international disarmament, through subsequent conferences on a Foreign Ministers' level. It was after Geneva that the USSR recognized the "sovereignty" of Communist East Germany, and included East Germany in the "unified military command" pact by which all satellite military forces came under a Soviet Marshal, stationed in Moscow.

Rightfully the United States reaction to the arrogant Khrushchev demand for "the Summit first" was insistence first to agreement on agenda.

SECRETS MUST STAY SECRET

SCIENTISTS like to think of themselves as "citizens of the world," beyond the limitations placed on patriots and those men and women

who believe that freedom of determination is a better creed for government than the global totalitarianism of the one-worlders.

Allan Nunn May, who betrayed Canadian-American scientific secrets to a Soviet spy-net during our earliest "share the minds" effort in World War II, serves as one instance of the methods by which the "universal mind" of some scientists operates.

Bruno Pontecorvo and Klaus Fuchs, Donald Maclean and Guy Burgess are others that come readily to mind. Our intelligence files and reports of Congressional Committees are loaded with others.

In his first science-and-security speech President Eisenhower renewed his call for a free-world pool of scientific and technological secrets—even with the conviction and execution of the Rosenbergs still fresh in the minds of millions of Americans.

Such a pool would include, in addition to England, France, Italy, Belgium—presumably all the NATO, SEATO, METO and OAS powers—with whom the United States is allied through mutual defense treaties.

Thirty per cent of the citizens of France consistently vote Communist. Joliot-Curie, leading light in the Communist-Controlled World Federation of Scientific Workers and the World Peace Council, is one of France's "leading" scientists.

Italy has polled a Communist vote as high as two million—and Bruno Pontecorvo went to the Soviet through Italy.

Currently the British government and Prime Minister are anti-Communist. But if Aneurin Bevan should become Prime Minister through a return to power of the British Labor Party, it must be remembered that Bevan has boasted that he and Khrushchev talk as "one Marxist to another."

And trade-history records that under Sir Stafford Cripps, a British government sold jet engines to Communist Poland—a sale which our military analysts say gave the Soviet scientists a five-year short-cut to development of jet fighter and bomber planes.

The stooges for the scientists insist that "after all, there are no longer any scientific secrets." If true, there is no reason for a "secrets-pool." If untrue, such a pool would put American scientific knowledge into the hands of nations from which the past records show there have been sieve-like leaks to Moscow.

How can this country consider a game of "put-and-take" scientific secrets pool in which the United States would do 90 per cent of the putting (no golf pun intended), and 10 per cent or less of the taking?



EXPORTS DROP—IMPORTS RISE

A LEAK in the hot water bottle leads to all kinds of unpleasantness. No heat comes from the empty bottle.

When a business man spends more than he takes in he goes bankrupt, the creditors move in, and he's out of business.

When a workman spends his paycheck foolishly instead of buying the family groceries, paying the rent, providing the family with clothes, putting something by for an emergency, he's in trouble—deep trouble.

Between now and May 1, unless the Congress patches the leaking water-bottle, the business man, and the working man, face the problem of the chill that results from the leakage of the confined heat.

Figures from the Department of Commerce show that exports of American made goods reached an all-time high in the first quarter of 1957 due to the Suez Canal closure, and then declined drastically every quarter thereafter in 1957.

Against this decline in exports, or what we sell abroad, imports of foreign products from abroad during 1957 showed a great increase. Imports in the fourth quarter of 1957 set an all-time record, an estimated \$13.2 billion annually.

The gimmick is that more foreign automobiles are pouring in from Europe than ever before, with no adequately equalizing tariff to compensate for the lower wage costs, cheaper raw material costs, of foreign cars over those produced in the United States. Imports of foreign made cars in 1957 was double that of 1956 and 10 times that of 1954.

The automobile worker in Detroit, even though their leader, Walter Reuther, isn't concerned, might well consider that every sale of a foreign car in the American domestic market means one less domestically produced car in the American market.

American watchmakers have long felt the unfair competition from cheaply produced European watch movements, imported in bulk as low tariff rates permit entry for assembly in this country and sale at prices undercutting American watches in our domestic markets.

American textile workers protest against falling production in the New England and southern textile mills. Indian, Japanese, British and other European and Asian mills undercut our domestic products in our domestic markets under the low tariff rates of "reciprocal" trade.

Ask any American worker in the American glass and pottery factories of Ohio and West Virginia what he thinks of the low tariff entry of Czechoslovakian, French and Swedish low-wage production of their goods. But don't expect a printable answer.

American coal miners demand to know why American aid and trade contracts go to Communist Poland, while Polish coal is sold—and bought by—non-Communist countries, or why we allow Venezuelan waste oil to be shipped in to compete with American mined coal in the fuel markets.

Many American workers in unions producing goods which foreign countries are sending to American markets to undersell American goods have a name for the "Reciprocal" Trade program. They call the whole set-up the "American job export program."

In a one hundred seventeen page study and recommendations, The American Tariff League proposes that Congress scrap the Reciprocal Trade agreement, rather than extend it, and instead legislate a sliding scale of tariffs based on wages and living standards of workers in countries from which we are receiving foreign made goods. In this proposal the Tariff League has the endorsement of some two hundred or more business and labor union leaders who have become concerned over spreading unemployment in our country.

That the situation under our present Reciprocal Tariff Act is not so rosy, is indicated by the actions of the United States Commerce Department which is is-

suaging a list of "aids" to businesses disrupted by the great flow of foreign goods received in the U.S.A. under the reduced tariff schedules.

Further indication that continued adverse effects of the act are anticipated can be noted by a statement accredited to Walter Reuther, head of the CIO-Auto Union, who it is said not only supports the free-trade program as planned by the extension of the Reciprocal Tariff Act, but who also reportedly advocates the setting aside of ten per cent of our national income as continuous aid to foreign countries. He, it is said, has advised that our government be ready to give financial alms to jobless Americans, men out of work due to the influx of foreign goods. Here you have the government on one hand planning aid to our disrupted industries, and on the other hand, union officials asking government aid to our jobless, this to sustain a plan which, if they are consistent, will eventually wreck our industrial system while attempting to raise the industrial level of the rest of the world.

If Congress passes H.R. 6630 before the temporary Reciprocal Trade program expires on May 1, the United States will be tied into a permanent link to the so-called Organization for Trade Co-operation.

The time to tell your Congressman about it is NOW.



UNITED NATIONS— TOWER OF BABEL

MANY Christian clergymen refuse to be dragooned by the National Council of Churches into blind subservience to the United Nations and its many alphabetically offshoots in world socialism.

Particularly effective in his scholarly resistance to the pagan motivations of the UN is Dr. Albert J. Lindsey, minister of the First Presbyterian Church, Tacoma, Washington.

"In the light of what I sincerely believe and understand, it would be impossible for me to give blanket endorsement to this program," Dr. Lindsey has said.

He finds the UN to be in one sense a Red Trojan Horse. It gives Godless world Communism a forum for the daily expression of the most violent and unrestrained pagan hatred of Christians.

Russia's total service to the ideal of world peace is represented truthfully in her 82 vetoes in the UN.

In no field of service is the UN ever permitted to function, save along those lines of international action which pour water on the wheel of world Communism.

During the last forty years Communist Russia has violated flagrantly more than 1,000 treaties made with other nations. Yet this universal outlaw and gangster is accepted as a member in good standing in the UN!

For twelve long years Christians have been denied the right to begin UN proceedings with prayer.

"I think again of my visits to the UN headquarters," Dr. Lindsey concludes. "I could not help but stand back and say to myself, 'Behold the modern Tower of Babel.'"

"We will not deny that there are humanitarian aims in the Economic Council of this institution, but the basic principle is contrary to the divine program of God. It is Satanic in its origin and if pursued, can only bring us down the road eventually to our sorrow and destruction."

It is indeed heartening to read in Dr. Lindsey's masterful synopsis of the UN's checkered history the bright news that not all Christian clergymen are dominated and guided in their public utterances by the socialistic mouthings of the National Council of Churches.

THUNDER FRIGHTENS -- LIGHTNING KILLS

Noise, like the lion's roar or the jackal's snarl, intimidates the weak, like Soviet propaganda, but, understood, is harmless

By **RUSSELL NEWBOLD**

THE most modern and diabolical form of warfare is also the oldest and most primitive. What we know as the "cold war" is in reality psychological warfare. Its tactics although carefully plotted are nebulous and insidious, but it is at least old as man, conceivably older. It relies chiefly on fear to dissuade an enemy from resisting or attacking. The cave man who flexed his muscles or swelled his chest to huger proportions than his adversary was engaging in psychological warfare. It is personified by the jackal's snarl and the lion's roar—an element of war practiced under guise of peace. Its purpose, as all warfare, is to nullify the enemy's will to win; and it does not await a visible battlefield. Its theater cannot be seen or measured and its target is the minds of men.

It is not a cryptic game played by greybeards in clandestine catacombs. Psychological warfare embraces every method of battle. It involves all of us—civilian and soldier—from the frontline rifleman, the bomber pilot, through the civilian population right up to the president. It is a "state of mind" produced by enemy propaganda and all of us are increments and targets of psychological warfare. Its play upon the emotions supplements the physical weapons of war. Truth battles distortion, reason is debauched and fear is launched to infiltrate the mind, threatening panic.

Psychological warfare is both tactical and strategic, aiming at combat troops as well as the civilian population. In combat it endeavors to convince an armed enemy of the fallacy of further resistance. The method is obvious as it drops pamphlets and leaflets from planes. Sometimes loudspeakers are brought into the front lines and broadcasts are made on the battlefield, urging surrender. Special radio broadcasts may be made to the troops regularly. Tokyo Rose and Axis Sally, miserable failures throughout World War II, are notorious examples. But in a "cold war" strategic psychological warfare is the ogre.

Strategic psychological warfare is necessarily more subtle and therefore more insidious, its target being the unsuspecting civilian population. Because it is long-range it is more patient and profound. In war it incorporates the same media used against combat troops. During relative peace or a "cold war" it relies upon other vague and camouflaged theories and practices such as alarms, wedge-driving and false promises, e.g. Russia's program of proclaimed brotherhood.

Unlike the infamous Nazis of World War II, the Russians prefer to avoid threat. They have innovated what they hope may prove a better psychological mousetrap. The Nazis did not hide their devotion to "nationalism." They proclaimed it without inhibition. They demanded "living room"—Lebensraum—and the right to former territory. Loudly they proclaimed their racial supremacy; only Germans were fit to rule. There could be no mistaking their intentions. They created the threat and fear of power.

The Soviet seduction employs two approaches. It

stirs up "nationalism," but in reality offers internationalism, i.e., Soviet hegemony. "Superiority" has been replaced by a cryptic and insidious promise of "equality" and "brotherhood." The Marxists do not threaten force or invasion, but violence is nevertheless their increment as they engineer internal uprisings. The next move is the clincher—the travesty and calamity of a sham election. They conquer by division, infiltrating under the sanctity of democracy. The fear they exude is not that of conquest, but the "horror of the class struggle." The threat of regimentation they replace with the promise of Utopia, an opiate of doom.

The prime weapon in the arsenal of psychological warfare is rumor. This ostensibly innocuous element often appears futile to the unwary, but throughout history it has proved a potent and effective instrument of war, thwarted only by level heads, courageous hearts and an informed populace. Xerxes used rumor to terrify the Athenians at Marathon in 480 B.C. The North Koreans employed it incessantly throughout the Korean conflict. The conquest of the terrifying Genghis Khan and his hordes were predicated on rumor as they swarmed over areas paralyzed with fear planted by the heralds of horror who had preceded them. Even today the effect of these rumors are visible by the terror associated with the name of Genghis Khan. The power of rumor and its ramifications has always been underestimated and difficult to recognize. Rumor breeds in many places but it is chiefly the offspring of information or more precisely, propaganda. Propaganda itself is not necessarily virulent, but perverted propaganda certainly is. Propaganda turns up in a multitude of places in various guises and disguises. When the source is stated or identified, such as a broadcast by Radio Moscow, it is known as overt (or white) propaganda; when the source is false or concealed it is called covert (or black); an unknown source that cannot be traced or pin-pointed is called grey propaganda and this is the arena in which rumor stalks, a terrifying gladiator.

Rumor of a morale-crushing nature is liable to
(See THUNDER — page 31)

AIMS OF EDUCATION

"The primary aim of educational advance is not the production of ballistic missiles or synthetic moons. These, however essential, can only be by-products. The central aim must remain the continued development of healthy and purposeful society which, by the manner in which it manages its own affairs, provides a practical example of the value of freedom."

—The Manchester Guardian

NASSER WOULD HEAD WORLD ARABDOM

Egypt's power-mad leader gains dictatorial control over unified government of Arab Republic; would draw all Arabs into orbit

By OBSERVER

Syria and Yemen might be happier in the future if they had an equivalent of the Better Business Bureau which advises: "Before you invest, investigate!"

Both little countries signed on the dotted line—without reading the fine print—to a contract by which:

"The legislative authority shall be undertaken by an assembly to be called the National Assembly. *Its members shall be fixed, and they shall be chosen by decree of the President of the Republic. At least half of the members of the National Assembly shall be members of the Syrian Chamber of Deputies and the Egyptian National Assembly.*"

Reduced to grade school mathematics, one half of the Syrian elected members of the Chamber of Deputies will have a place in the joint assembly, but will constitute only one fourth of the total membership of the Egypto-Syrian Arab Republic. An equal fourth will be made up of members of the Egyptian National Assembly, elected in Nasser's home bailiwick, by a single political party system controlled by Nasser. The other half of the joint assembly will be named by the President—Nasser. It leaves no question as to the Nasser domination.

Then there is this section:

"Executive authority will be vested in the President of the Republic."

Nasser, in addition to control of the legislative branch, as President is vested with executive authority.

Read on:

"The United Arab Republic shall consist of two sectors—Syria and Egypt.

"Each sector shall have an executive council, presided over by a President appointed by decree of the President of the Republic and assisted by Ministers appointed by the President of the Republic at the recommendation of the President of the executive council. The powers of the executive council shall be fixed by order of the President of the Republic."

Nasser would have a majority of the Legislature, full executive authority, the appointment of the President of the Executive Council, and the authority to fix the powers of the Executive Council by Presidential order.

Furthermore:

"Public departments and administrative networks presently in existence shall remain in operation both in Syria and Egypt until such time as they are reorganized and unified by decrees of the President of the Republic."

In simpler language, jobs and jobholders now in office will remain there only until such time as Nasser decides how they are to be "reorganized and unified by decrees of the President of the Republic."

Finally the centralization of power in the President of the "Republic" gets down to control over the people. This is the language:

"Citizens shall form a National Union which will endeavor to achieve national aims and stimulate ef-

forts to build the nation on a sound political, social and economic foundation. *The method of forming this union shall be stipulated by decree of the President of the Republic.*"

With all that spelled out for Syria and the Syrians to read, President Shukri al-Quwatli of Syria sent a telegram to the Egyptian National Assembly nominating President Jamal Abd an-Nasser, of Egypt, as the first President of the United Arab Republic.

Congratulatory messages to Nasser came also from the King of Afghanistan, the President of Tunis and the Premier of the Sudan.

No form of government conceived since Genghis Khan was ever more completely centralized than that proposed by Nasser and accepted for the Arab Republic.

Nor does the Arab dictatorship set up by Nasser for Egypt, Syria and Yemen end his dream. For more than two years the "Voice of the Arabs" radio, from Cairo, has been preaching the concept by which a "United Arab Nation," or "Arabdom" is to be established.

The concept holds that Arabs, no matter where they live, no matter under what government, are "citizens of the Arab Nation." They are urged to bring all "lands in which Arabs live into the Arab Nation."

Arabs in Kenya, Uganda, Somaliland and Tanganyika are reminded that they were once a part of the Sultanate of Zanzibar. The "Voice of the Arabs" repeatedly has called for the reconstitution of the Sultanate, as a part of the Arab Nation.

Arabs in South Africa, many of them involved in the current treason trials conducted by the Government of the Union of South Africa, have repeatedly been encouraged by the "Voice of the Arabs" to continue their "fight for freedom."

The marauders in Algeria, dissidents in Tunis, the Ifni rebels in Spanish Morocco are urged daily by the "Voice of the Arabs" to continue their "heroic struggle for liberation." It has been repeatedly charged that

(See NASSER—page 32)

AMERICAN SLOGAN NEEDED

We can come up with powerful slogans on beer, tomato soup and lipsticks, why not a glowing one for the American Way?

Great features of high drama are in the American story. Its radio messages should attract anybody.

Uncle Sam has sounded too much like Mr. Big and too little like George Washington and Abraham Lincoln.

—H. L. PHILLIPS, *New York Mirror*

TAX-EXEMPT ONE-WORLD ORIENTATORS

How Columbia University's Citizenship Education Project carries left-wing authors and commentators to millions of unsuspecting high school students

By JO HINDMAN

STUDY of American government, formerly called "civics," is being distorted to under-age partison political action by some high school administrations experimenting with the Citizenship Education Project.

This politically explosive package, financed by the Carnegie Corporation's tax-exempt funds, is being promoted through certain high schools by Teachers College, Columbia University. Consisting of a "Green Box" (Materials Card File), a "Brown Box" (Laboratory Practices File), and a Teachers Guide manual which cross-references topics in the two files, CEP grafts itself painlessly on to the regular high school curricula, in the social sciences.

The Project divides into Premises of American Liberty, a socialistic bill of rights, and Current Unresolved Issues, CEP's apparatus for inciting slanted political action among youngsters, whom some states would permit to vote at eighteen.

The Green Box contains some 1,200 index cards describing books, pamphlets, films, and recordings concerned with topics ranging from agrarian protests to the various agencies and shades of world government. The Brown Box implicates students in projects such as informing older people about their rights and privileges under the Social Security Act, campaigning for candidates, or establishing youth hostels with inexpensive quarters for cooking, eating, and sleeping.

The Premises, CEP's self-styled "core of values," are political fungi apparently bred from the astounding "New Bill of Rights," plus many socialistic proposals drafted by New Dealers in the National Resources Committee. CEP's Premises implies that our Constitutional Bill of Rights is not good enough. The material often misquotes impudently in order to gain a political point.

One good example is CEP's Premise VIII d: "The people have the right to reform, alter, or totally change their government by lawful means when they so desire."

This Premise, according to CEP, is drawn from the Declaration of Independence. Analysis reveals CEP's sly error: The phrase *when they so desire* is a loose invention pulled out of thin air; it wrongfully indicates to thousands of American students that Constitutional government is prey to light and transient change. CEP has boldly emasculated from the Declaration the solemn phrase which holds "that, whenever any form of government *becomes destructive* of the unalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," people have the right to lay the foundations of a government that will safeguard these rights, not merely change them "when they so desire."

Teaching by omission, a thoroughly dishonest technique, CEP preaches a gospel of collectivism which, if poured upon a whole generation of prospective voters, ultimately would send into American voting booths hordes of revolutionary youth clamoring for collectivized world government.

The CUI (Current Unresolved Issues) section of

CEP teems with authors notorious for their inclinations toward welfare statism, internationalism, collectivism, one-worldism, and red-front affiliations and activities. Here, CEP political architects "wish to show them (students) how these premises . . . applied in the present will produce a high level of expectation for the future."

Students receive a massive dose of one-world propaganda when they study Card No. 1034 in the CUI section of the Green Box. This card instructs that "only a World Development Authority, designed to utilize the resources of all nations and allocate benefits in a like manner, can create a stable international economy which will be the foundation of a peaceful world." This is the CEP annotation of a book by Stringfellow Barr, University of Chicago professor affiliated with the Committee to Frame a World Constitution, a trustee of the Anita McCormick Blaine foundation for world government, signer of the Robert Maynard Hutchins "World Constitution," and signer of the *amici curiae* brief urging the U. S. Supreme Court to declare unconstitutional the Internal Security Act of 1950. The CEP card does not carry Barr's leftist record, but paints our foremost one-world propagandist as a reliable authority on international law, history and policies.

OUT OF HIDING

Before any of us becomes ecstatic over the so-called "dying gasps" of the *American Communist Party* or such things as the *Daily Worker* going out of business, let's take a look at FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover's year-end report to Attorney General William P. Rogers.

The top G-man has this to say about the 1957 activities of our "home-grown" subversives:

"The Communist Party in America has been encouraged by its success at invoking legal technicalities and delays and by growing complacency toward domestic threats to America's internal security. During 1957, the Party has emerged from hiding with renewed confidence and determination."

This report can be accepted. Hoover, through long years of service, has displayed no penchant for exaggeration.

It must be painful for him and his men to see some of their best work go for naught as Red after miserable Red wriggles through the legal loopholes made so easily accessible to them by recent decisions of Chief Justice Warren's Supreme Court. But it is comforting to the rest of us that the FBI remains alert to the defense of the country—despite the disheartening "laws" the court has "enacted."

—New York Daily Mirror

Another card refers American teen-agers to *Union Now*, a book by Clarence Streit, describing again his one-world plan within the framework of the United Nations.

There are hundreds of such biased reference cards. Eighty-two times, American boys and girls are referred to the writings of Henry S. Commager, avid crusader for the welfare state and highly praised by the Communist *Daily Worker* for his contemptuous attitude toward loyalty oaths. CEP remains silent concerning this episode.

Other CEP favorites include Harry W. Laidler, organizer of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, presently known as LID (League for Industrial Democracy), established for the express purpose of "education for a new social order based on production for use and not for profit;" Owen Lattimore, member of Hollywood Writers Mobilization, cited as a clearing house for Communist propaganda. Lattimore is listed by the Un-American Activities Committee in California among the pro-Communists and fellow-travelers who have been writing textbooks for use in public schools. CEP also recommends Dorothy Canfield Fisher, also included in the California list. It also relies on former Red-fronter Harry Overstreet, endorser of Brookwood College, banned as a Communist labor school by the AFL; Arthur M. Schlesinger, affiliated with the American Student Union, a Communist front; also Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr. of the LID, who stated through the *New York Times* that the Communist Party should be granted freedom of political action, and that Communists should be allowed to teach in universities. These, and more, CEP introduces to American boys and girls.

Operation of CEP depends upon school libraries stocked with pre-fabricated literature. When a library requisition list contains requests for volumes authored by Communists, frontiers, and one-worlders, a CEP devotee may be working behind the local scene.

In 1955, CEP released a textbook, *When Men Are Free*, supplementary to its Green and Brown Boxes, riddled with the same political fallacies, and coarsened by crude cartoonry of the sort used by leftist magazines.

Typical of films recommended by CEP's textbook is *The Challenge*, a film that stresses the idea that the guarantee of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness is denied to minority groups in the United States. The film's unrealistic, distorted, and deceptive nature was noted by the Reece Committee in its report to the 83d Congress on the propaganda activities of certain tax-exempt foundations.

During an interview on a high school campus surcharged with CEP, the principal exhibited a list from an undisclosed source ordering him to remove from the CEP files, cards referring to works of known Communists, and specifically *The Nation*, a magazine which consistently parrots the Moscow line, and which is edited by Carey McWilliams, who has been named a radical. Piecemeal removal of objectionable materials of this sort can do little to alter the Project, which in 1951 was introduced with a light sprinkling of references to conservative materials — perhaps twenty-five cards out of the file's original 1,046.

Under guise of interesting students in good government, CEP throws the teen-agers into live political campaigns under direction of CEP leaders. During the 1956 elections, CEP was busily turning American teen-agers into ward heelers and political wheel horses groomed by CEP's *Student's Election Handbook*, pub-

lished expressly for the 1956 presidential campaign.

Furthering this scheme, CEP collaborated with CBS radio and television network, which often produces propaganda shows for Ford Foundation's Fund for the Republic and thus brought into high schools a commercial-type publication that plugged, not only the CBS broadcasts, but recommended slant-artists Edward R. Murrow and Eric Sevareid. The CBS booklet disparaged the McCarran-Walter Act, which is a thorn in the side of the Communists, and this CBS propaganda dovetailed with the actions of CEP authors who signed the *amici curiae* brief urging the U. S. Supreme Court to declare the Act unconstitutional.

The political turmoil was heightened by collaborating teachers who added adult chicanery to the confusion by exposing students to deliberately biased political meetings. An example is the high school teacher, sponsor of CEP political action teams, who claims that he delegated one student to invite both the incumbent assemblyman and the opposing candidate to speak to the student body in the school auditorium at the height of the 1956 campaign. On the day before the scheduled on-campus program, a secretary of the incumbent assemblyman (who staunchly advocates passage of the Bricker Amendment) received a telephone call from the CEP teacher, who expressed regret that the legislator would be unable to appear before the student body.

"Why, he has not been invited!" said the secretary.

"Perhaps the student forgot to ask him," the teacher maneuvered. "But we hope Mr. _____ can come another time."

"He can come tomorrow." The secretary hung on.

"Too late now," was the brush-off. "The program is full."

The same community, plagued by an extravagant school administration that ran two \$4-million school bond elections within weeks of each other, February and May of 1957, was treated to the spectacle of CEP-teen-agers watching the neighborhood polls and relaying information back to a battery of CEP-pro-bond telephone teams.

During off-election years, CEP delivers thousands of high school students to the League of Women Voters upon the excuse that voters need registering, and that students can help the League do it. What right has the CEP, through public school collaboration, to proselyte American teen-agers through the left-slanted League of Women Voters, which is currently under fire for sponsoring the controversial Freedom Agenda that promotes the views of Zechariah Chafee, Jr., Alger Hiss' mentor and associate?

CEP leans heavily upon the writings of Chafee, too, thus completing what has long been recognized in the cold war of brainwashing as a repetitious and dreary interlocking of leftist ideology with the Communist party line.

Between October, 1949, and June, 1951, the number of school systems cooperating with CEP increased from 8 to 130; and by the end of 1952, CEP was at work through 687 school systems.

According to research it normally takes fifty years from initial introduction of a new idea to one-hundred per cent diffusion into American public schools, yet a CEP spokesman in September, 1956, reported that CEP is no longer able to keep track of the number of schools and teachers accepting the Project, so swiftly is it taking hold. At last official CEP count (something

(See TAX-EXEMPT — page 32)

PENNSYLVANIA FIRST TO FIRE A JUDGE

Fiery temper of William Penn's friend led legislature to seek impeachment; effort ended only in vote to remove from office

By **GEORGE W. GRUPP**

JURISDICTIONAL conflicts between judicial and legislative branches of the government are not a modern phenomena of the American struggle to determine how free people want to be governed.

A search for "firsts" carried 100 years back beyond the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. The old files and records provide the interesting case of Dr. Nicholas More and the effort to remove him as Chief Justice of the Colony of Pennsylvania, under the proprietorship of William Penn, in 1685.

When Penn began to organize a party in England to join him in a venture to establish an English Colony in America, Dr. More became an enthusiastic member, not as a physician to the party, but as one of the organizers, and First President, of the Free Society of Traders.

Upon his arrival in Philadelphia with Penn, in 1682, he persuaded Penn to sell to the Society 20,000 acres of land in what is now known as Moreland Township and part of Philadelphia for the cultivation of agricultural products, manufacturing of goods, and for trading purposes.

On this large acreage he built a town house at the southeast corner of Second and Spruce Streets, Philadelphia, and a country house at Green Spring, near the village of Somerton.

Obviously, Dr. More was educated as a physician. He was a forceful character and inclined and destined to become one of the New World's first politicians. In spite of the attacks by his enemies, due to his bad temper, his fluent sharp and colorful language, and his removal from office as Chief Justice, he retained the confidence of Penn until he died.

In December 1682, when the first Assembly of Pennsylvania met at Chester, Pa., he was elected a delegate and chosen as its Speaker.

The next year he served as Secretary of the Provincial Council. In 1684-85 he was a member of the Assembly when it met in Philadelphia; and, in 1684, he served as Speaker. In addition he was the presiding judge of the Philadelphia county courts during 1683 and 1684.

Penn thought so highly of Dr. More that in August, 1684, even though More was not a lawyer, Penn made him a member of the Pennsylvania bar, and then appointed him Chief Justice of Pennsylvania.

Unfortunately, Dr. More possessed the defect of irritating some people. His impatience and explosive outbursts often shocked some of his contemporaries. For example, in 1683, when the Council and Assembly were less in number than required by the Provincial Government and proceeded to act as if invested with full legislative power, Dr. More publicly declared, "You have broken the charter, and therefore all that you do will come to nothing. Hundreds in England will curse you . . . and their children after them, and you may be impeached for treason for what you do."

Such strong utterances, even though they may have

been justified, on numerous occasions in the Assembly and in the discharge of his duties as judge, resulted in the creation of many enemies.

On May 15, 1685, his enemies became strong enough to proclaim that he should be impeached for "high crimes and misdemeanors" and that he should be removed from all public offices.

At the time this declaration was made, Judge More was sitting as a delegate of the House. He was ordered to withdraw from the Assembly chamber, which he did.

Then the articles of accusation were read to the Assembly and immediately approved. Next the impeachment managers were appointed and then the entire Assembly adjourned as the impeachment committee called upon the Council and requested that Judge More be removed from office.

The Council received the accusers with calm civility, and then asked that the accusers appear the next morning at seven o'clock to substantiate their accusation. At the same time they requested that Judge More appear to face his accusers.

When Judge More heard this he decided not to submit himself to the judgment of the Council. Instead he complained of the Assembly's conduct; and Abraham Man, one of the managers of the impeachment proceedings, he accused of being "a person of a seditious spirit."

The House impeachment committee was not a happy lot because Judge More's animadversion upon Abraham Man "broke the order and privilege of the House." A committee was appointed and instructed to direct Judge More to appear before the House and respond to the accusations against him. This committee warned Judge More that if he did not submit himself to questioning he would be "ejected as an unprofitable member of the House."

Judge More replied, "I will be voted into the House as I was voted out of the House before I will appear



Penn's Cottage (1682) Was First Brick Building In Philadelphia

in the House." This nonplussed the committee and astonished the Assembly.

Thereupon the Assembly decided to collect all possible evidence to make good their charges. This required gaining possession of the Provincial Court records to prove Judge More's misfeasance in office.

These records were in the hands of Patrick Robinson, clerk of the court. Robinson happened to be in the House chamber at the time so he was immediately ordered to deliver the records.

Robinson was not in sympathy with the impeachment proceedings; instead he was inclined to shield Judge More. Therefore, at first he claimed that there were no records. Under pressure, however, he admitted there were records "written in Latin where one word stood for a whole sentence, and in unintelligible characters which no person could read but myself, not even an angel from heaven."

The House warned Robinson that "Delay will be taken as a denial." To that Robinson replied, "You may take it as you will." This insolence angered the House. And to add fuel to the flames Robinson added that the impeachment papers were drawn up "hob nob at a venture." This was more than the House could stand so they passed a resolution declaring Robinson "a public enemy and a violator of their privileges." Since they could do nothing further until they had the support of the Council, the House adjourned. Then the Speaker of the House, John White, and two other members of the impeachment committee, went to the Council.

Robinson, by this time, was in a rage. Meeting John White on the street, as he was proceeding to the Council Chamber, he stopped the Speaker and threatened him with these words, "Well, John, have a care what you do; I'll have at you when you are out of the chair."

The committee was well received by the Council and it was promised satisfaction for Robinson's insults. This was merely the passage of a resolution declaring Robinson as being "indecent, unallowable and to be disowned."

Judge More steadfastly refused to appear for his impeachment trial for he secretly had the support of the Governor and some of the members of the Council who took no notice of the proceedings.

One day Judge More met John Briggs of the House and casually asked, "What is the Assembly doing?" Yet he was well informed of their doings. Briggs replied, "They are proceeding on thy impeachment." To that Judge More replied, "Either I myself or some of you will be hanged. And, I advise you to enter your protest against it."

After a long conference with the Council the House, on May 18, 1685, made another attempt to gain the records from Robinson, but it was all in vain. Then the House decided to make an end of the business. They passed a resolution expelling Judge More from the Assembly and from the bench without a trial.

Judge More, they declared, had acted in "summary and unlawful way in summoning juries, to have prevented the sense of testimony, to have unduly hectorated and harassed a jury into finding an unjust decision, to have improperly vacated a judgment and discharged the defendant who was arrested for a debt, to have refused to go on a circuit in the lower counties, and to have used scandalous, contemptuous and derogatory expressions of the Provincial Council and of the present state of government by calling the members thereof fools and loggerheads" and by saying "it was

well if all the laws had dropped and that it would be good times as long as ye Quakers had ye administrators."

Speaker John White requested the Council to support the House in its dismissal from office of both Judge More and Robinson. In Robinson's case the Council refused to meddle and take action. But in Judge More's case they wanted to treat him with favor, but public opinion and More's extraordinary indifference forced them to deprive him of his office as judge. But it would not consent to future impeachment proceedings against the Judge.

The next year, 1686, Penn appointed Judge More one of the five commissioners to constitute the Executive of the Province. For some unknown reason, Judge More never served as a commissioner. His dismissal from the Assembly and as Chief Justice ended his public career. And in 1689, after a lingering illness, he died.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION?

Thomas Jefferson wrote that the want of instruction in religion "presents a chasm in . . . the usefulness sciences." He held that religious instruction is "most interesting and important to every human being, and . . . most incumbent." He denied that instruction in religious opinions and duties was intended to be precluded by the public authorities. (See COMPLETE JEFFERSON (*Padover*) page 957 seq.)

"It will be the wonder and admiration of all future generations and the model of all future constitutions."

—WILLIAM PITT

"The first object of a free people is the preservation of their liberty, and liberty is to be preserved only by maintaining constitutional restraints and just divisions of political power. Nothing is more deceptive or more dangerous than the pretense of a desire to simplify government. The simplest governments are despotisms; but all republics, all governments of law, must impose limitations of authority. . . . This is the very essence of free political institutions."

—DANIEL WEBSTER

"It ranks above every other written constitution for the intrinsic excellence of its scheme, its adaptation to the circumstances of the people, the simplicity, brevity and precision of its language, its judicious mixture of definition in principle with elasticity in details."

—JAMES BRYCE

Democratic Leadership Before and After Sputnik

"We even cut missiles a bit, but nobody is going to suffer greatly because we nicked this program about \$75-million."

—CONGRESSMAN GEORGE H. MAHON, (D. TEXAS)
(before Sputnik, May 24, 1957)

"We want to find out and let the American people find out why we are lagging in this field, in view of the vast funds provided."

—CONGRESSMAN GEORGE H. MAHON, (D. TEXAS)
(after Sputnik, October 26, 1957)

PROPAGANDA--KREMLIN'S SECRET WEAPON

*Russia's Psychological Warfare Magnifies Red Scientific Feats
Beyond all Relationship to Comparative American Achievements*

By WILLIAM L. ROPER

SOVIET Russia's greatest scientific achievement was not Sputnik I.

Nor was it Sputnik II, sometimes called Muttnik.

Nor will it be the subsequent numerological Sputniks launched by the World Communist Imperialists.

Moscow's greatest achievement, and the most dangerous weapon in the Red Arsenal, was the wave of fear and hysteria engendered throughout the free world by the loud bang of the wind in the paper bag when the propaganda agencies of the Communist orbit networks of radio, television and controlled press went into action.

From Doak's Crossroads, Tennessee to Times Square, Americans demanded:

"Junk our obsolete programs."

"Spend more billions for science."

"Eliminate the generals and admirals—let civilians take over."

Within a matter of days the President, in a televised program, showed America something the blatant Kremlinites never even claimed to have produced—the head of an American missile that had been shot into outer space, returned through that space without heat-disintegration, and floated to earth on a parachute, unharmed.

Today the "Explorer"—America's first satellite, is on space-orbit beyond that attained by either of the Soviet Sputniks, and is expected to "transmit data for six months, and to remain aloft for an estimated two or three years."

Certainly, no one questions the urgency of developing a competent, trained work force of first rate scientists with adequate funds to complete well-planned, orderly programs for future scientific progress.

Our top authorities admit that the Soviet has been winning the "cold war," but our losses have been chiefly psychological rather than scientific. Launching of the "Explorer" has done much to neutralize the first numbing impact of the Soviet launching of the first "satellite moon."

Sputnik I was the fruit of scientific knowledge known for years. The Germans used it in World War II in their V-2 bombs. German scientists now working with the American missiles projects used the V-2 principles, with improvements, in putting the "Explorer" into outer-space orbit.

The fact is, despite all that has been written about Russia's "scientific leadership" in recent months, Soviet Russia is behind the United States in numerous scientific fields. Russia's most highly paid scientist-chemist, Alexander N. Nesmeyanov, president of the Russian Academy of Sciences, has admitted as much. He said recently that great efforts in science were still needed to enable Russia to overtake the West.

Actually, the Soviets' greatest lead over the United States is in the effective use they have made of propaganda to wage the cold war. It has given them their

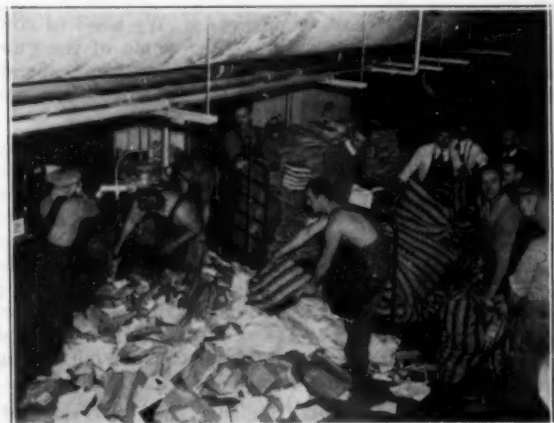
greatest diplomatic victories in recent years. While they have made a show of vying with our enormous foreign aid program by promising economic and technical assistance to backward nations, they have relied principally upon propaganda for their biggest diplomatic victories. It has enabled them to gain many concessions without using force. The Sputniks were useful tools of that propaganda.

Again and again, they have used press-agentry and the more subtle forms of public relations, to twist realities in a way favorable to them. Despite the world revulsion that followed their bloody handling of the ill-timed rebellion in Hungary, they managed by adroit propaganda maneuvering to put the United States in a bad light with millions of Europe's enslaved peoples.

Regardless of the facts, the United States was blamed for inciting the uprising and then failing to give military or other substantial assistance to those caught in the death-squeeze. Not only were many Europeans convinced that the United States had betrayed these freedom fighters, but thousands of Americans also accepted this Red propaganda line, proving once again that Communist propaganda has been truly effective.

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles recently admitted that the Soviets have been remarkably successful in winning diplomatic victories because of their propaganda skill. In fact, the Communists have scored so frequently in the United States in recent years—both in the public press and in our highest courts, that they have decided it is now unnecessary to continue their major party organ, the Daily Worker.

All of this points up one fact clearly: our main deficiency in meeting the Soviet challenge is not in the field of science, despite the hysteria of the moment, unless we consider the conquest of men's minds through propaganda a science.



*Tons of Soviet and Satellite Propaganda
Floods U.S. Mails*

Consequently, would not it be folly to go overboard in emphasizing the physical sciences, while neglecting other equally important elements of education? Scientific education is only one form of mental discipline needed in America's institutions of learning.

That America has other dangerous weaknesses that deserve urgent educational remedies is obvious. FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover's recent report directed attention to one of these. He reported that the number of major crimes in the United States has risen from 7.5 per cent in 1957 to a record of 2,756,000 cases. This would indicate that schools, parents and our courts need to do a much better job if we are to save America.

Seriously considering these crime figures and the threat that a moral breakdown poses for America, one is reminded of Macauley's warning more than 100 years ago that America is more in danger from "the barbarians within" than from any foreign foe. Who are these domestic barbarians? They are the lawless and the apathetic, who have never felt the inspiration of American history and are unconcerned with their responsibilities as citizens. Perhaps, if our schools had given more time to the study of our heritage of freedom and had placed more emphasis on morality and better law obedience, there would be less crime in America today. For first of all, in meeting the Red Russian challenge, we need above all, moral character and a deep sense of patriotism.

No matter how competent a scientist the United States can develop, if he lacks the quality of patriotism, he becomes a dubious asset. So emphasis on scientific education alone is not enough.

A recent statement by Dr. Paul B. Sears on this subject is pertinent. Dr. Sears, a top-ranking American scientist and retiring president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, said: "Our future security may depend less upon priority in exploring outer space than upon our wisdom in managing the space in which we live."

In other words, he believes that our immediate concern should be with solving "the unfinished business at our feet."

Dr. Sears added that there is a widely accepted fallacy among Americans that technology can solve any and all problems that confront humanity, including that of limited space on earth. But he thinks these problems deserve attention in the order of their importance. In his opinion, conquest of space is not No. 1.

What Dr. Sears says makes sense. We need to conquer our own weaknesses and solve some of the "unfinished business at our feet" before we begin spending billions on the grandiose dream of sending a man to the moon.

Speaking of "unfinished business," the crime figures are not the only disturbing thing about FBI Chief Hoover's warning. Another is his report on the Communist Party in the United States. Chief Hoover points out that this deadly, internal conspiracy has been encouraged by "its success at invoking legal technicalities and delays" in our courts and by "growing public complacency toward domestic threats to America's internal security." He said the FBI had found that the Communist Party had "emerged from hiding with renewed confidence and determination."

This is unquestionably the case. In our current, almost hypnotic fascination with the menace of Russian science, as exemplified by the Sputniks, we appear to be neglecting the dangers near at hand. Mesmer-

ized by an artificial moon, spinning in space, we fail to see the time-bomb ticking at our own feet.

Yet the most devastating bombs that the Red Russians may explode in our major cities in case of war, may be smuggled into these centers in suitcases, instead of being projected by rockets.

Will the spending of billions on the conquest of outer space protect us from this danger from saboteurs? Will it save our culture and our love of freedom, if we allow these to crumble here at home?

One of our national political fallacies has been to believe that money—if we only spend enough of it—can do anything. During the period, 1951-1958, the United States spent nearly \$900 million on a propaganda information service designed to win us friends throughout the world, and to give us international prestige. It is evident that much of the money was wasted in that we now have fewer friends.

Now that the Kremlin has eclipsed our costly propaganda efforts with their spectacular earth-satellites and scored a psychological triumph, the political ouija-boards that spell out the public thinking have oversimplified the answer of what is needed to meet the Red challenge. It is: more money, more scientists, more emphasis on scientific studies.

Let us have more and better scientists. Let us place greater emphasis on scientific education. Let us develop a first-rate intercontinental missile.

But let us not forget that we need more emphasis on American history and the fundamentals that teach the solid virtues that make for character and moral strength, as well. And let us remember, that money—even billions of it—cannot do everything. Also let us remember that if our economy cracks up under excess expenditures our missiles will not alone secure our future and Red Russia will have accomplished its victory without firing a shot.

We must learn to use ideas in competing for world leadership.

To paraphrase a line from Shakespeare: "The fault, Dear Brutus, lies not in the Russian's spinning stars, but in ourselves, if we lose this coming battle for freedom."



*The Soviet Embassy (Wash., D. C.) Freely
Mails the USSR Throughout the U.S.A.*

CHAPLAINS MAINTAIN DEFENSE MORALE

With our armed forces in 80 foreign lands, more chaplains are needed to fight America's spiritual warfare, on land and sea

By **RAYMOND SCHUESSLER**

ONE of the fundamental differences dividing our world today lies in the field of ideas. One side of the world holds to the idea of a moral law which is based on religious convictions, a fundamental principle which gives our republican ideas intellectual and emotional vigor.

Another side of the world has organized its philosophy upon a rejection of moral law and individual dignity which is utterly repugnant to any of our religions. Indeed they have attacked and stifled religion because such faith represents the opposite of everything they teach.

Between this division of ideals stands our armed forces. This is our physical barrier. But it is not entirely built of physical might. It is and must be spiritually reinforced and ideologically prepared. This is the work of the chaplain.

America has a traditional distrust of large armed forces because it fears that a powerful military force might endanger our free institutions. One good way to ensure ourselves against such a catastrophe is to strengthen good citizenship in every military man, and to preserve within the military as much of his civilian environment as possible. This also is the work of the chaplain.

At this moment there is a shortage of qualified chaplains. Because of the world's acute awareness of ideologies, this shortage has become a serious problem. The number of chaplains currently on duty is barely sufficient to fulfill all their responsibilities. This constitutes not only a challenge to the ingenuity and spiritual leadership of all chaplains, but also to the civilian churches which train, recruit and endorse men for the chaplaincy.

Anyone who has served in our armed forces knows the vital duty a chaplain performs. He is pastor, organizer, counselor, missionary and military officer. "Tell it to the chaplain," is the byword in service camps. He advises about broken marriages, empty pocketbooks, homeless families, homesick boys, and helps tap each man's courage to his true potential.

"No one will ever know how many young men were diverted from acts of depression by a heart-to-heart talk with the 'padre,'" Admiral C. W. Nimitz has said. "By his patient sympathetic labors with the men, day in, day out, and through many a night, every chaplain I know contributed immeasurably to the moral courage of our fighting men. None of that effort appears in the statistics. Most of it was a navy secret between the chaplain and his confidant. It is for that toil in the cause of God and country that I honor the chaplains most."

When it became necessary for so many of our young men to enter military service it is good to know that in every outfit there is a chaplain striving for a moral environment that will strengthen their character during their period of service.

Our military chaplaincy has a history as old as our

armed forces. In the United States there were chaplains attached to many of the forces engaged in early struggles against the Indians and the French. We know that chaplains served aboard naval vessels during the Revolutionary War. Indeed, it was quite natural for units of the Revolutionary militia to march off to battle with the town clergyman, who became the chaplain.

At the outset of the Revolutionary War, each Colony had a separate plan for chaplaincy. Some were appointed by the Governor, some by the colonial legislature, some by the established Church, and some by the brigade officers themselves. In each case, the chaplain represented the religious denomination desired by a majority of the troops he served.

From the end of the Revolutionary War until the Civil War, the chaplaincy in the United States Army was never clearly defined. It is known that many chaplains did serve during this period, especially during the War of 1812 and during the Mexican War.

During the Civil War, there was a great revival of religious feeling and a consequent increase in the desire of the people and the troops to have military chaplains. Officially during the Civil War there were post chaplains, hospital chaplains and regimental chaplains of the several faiths. Also there were thousands of itinerant preachers who followed the troops and held impromptu services, traveling representatives of organized denominations who helped the chaplains.

The question of ecclesiastical endorsement was raised in 1898 and provided for in acts of Congress in 1899 and 1901. Thereafter the various religious denominations began to take greater interest.

A few permanent Army posts had built chapels prior to World War I, but in many places the chaplain was fortunate to find a tent under which he might hold his religious services. He begged space



Chaplain Lt. Grimes W. Gatlin, Awarded Purple Heart For Conduct In Second World War

from the commissary, the YMCA, and often in France, from the village mayor.

In the period following World War I other improvements in the status of the chaplaincy took place. A corps of chaplains was established and its members were given rank and pay up to the grade of colonel. A Reserve training program was set up and proved to be invaluable in recruiting qualified chaplains for service during World War II and the recent Korean crisis.

Chaplains have distinguished themselves in all theaters and won the acceptance and support of all ranks. More than 3000 decorations were awarded military and naval chaplains during World War II. Today, they have come to have an even more important place in military life. Serving as they do on character guidance councils, welfare fund councils, clemency boards and the like, they exert a moral influence upon military life which is in keeping with the desires of the American public.

More than any other officer the chaplain depends upon his personal ability to be effective. He lacks military authority to enforce his orders; he cannot compel men to do anything, nor does the commanding officer have to take his advice. But a capable chaplain has potentially so much to offer his military unit, that if he takes full advantage of his opportunities there is practically no limit to the good that he can do. That is why we must recruit the most capable men for the chaplaincy.

On the battle fields, chaplains serve all men and demonstrate the essential unity of all races, faiths and groups. Their motto: "Co-operation without compromise." Translated: "We all work together but hold to our own."

All chaplains take an interest in prisoners, encourage them to attend religious services and make themselves available to prisoners for personal counseling. Sometimes they institute prison reforms in the manner of better meals and more humane policies. Many chaplains serve on clemency boards and make recommendations for leniency and paroles. Depending on the confidence a commanding officer has in the chaplain, a chaplain's advice will be sought before imposing punishment or recommending court martial. Some take a keen interest in promoting better relationships with the civilian community near their military post and in encouraging the provision of wholesome activities for service men who visit the community on leave.

A chaplain's training is often as tough as the combat soldier. Many chaplains serving with airborne units of the Army make regular parachute jumps on the same basis as other members of the unit. In the Navy, both fleets have a group of "circuit-riding" chaplains to serve the men of smaller ships. These "circuit-riders" are transferred from ship to ship by breeches buoy and helicopter. In the Pacific Islands, many chaplains ride circuit by airplane, hopping from one remote base to another to visit the troops.

But chaplains really begin their training in the seminaries. And here an important point can be made. Seminaries can help provide qualified chaplains by instituting courses in the chaplaincies or at least help to make their students aware of the tremendous mission of the chaplaincy. It might even be feasible to have elective courses on the work of the chaplaincy itself, for those students who may feel they wish to pursue such a career.

The rewards are encouraging. He will become a



Chaplains George L. Fox (Left) and John P. Washington, Two Famed Chaplains of World War II

first lieutenant at \$4500 a year; thereafter his rank and salary increase by promotion on the same formula that applies to all officers up to full colonel at \$8700.

Americans can be proud of their chaplaincy in the armed forces. They can take heart in knowing that the churches have given men of honor, character and integrity to serve as chaplains and to form an integral part of the armed forces team dedicated to the defense of all ideals upon which America has been built. For clergymen who are qualified, there is no greater opportunity than the chaplaincy to do work which has such high significance.

It is important that the chaplain's program be understood and appreciated, not only by military leaders, but also by civilian church leaders and the general public. Only then will its full potential be realized, appreciated and reinforced. As the present Chief of Staff of the Army has said:

"Our present responsibilities of world leadership call for strength in great measure—strength born of physical power and technological superiority and even more, the spiritual strength that is basic to the American way of life. The Chaplains' Corps has always reinforced the spiritual strength of our servicemen. That has been one of our greatest sources of confidence in battle and of inspiration in peace."



Two Chaplains of World War II Who Gained Wide Fame. Left, Clark Poling; Right, Alexander Goode

ENEMY — (Continued from page 20)

for further Federal interference, as in the Little Rock affair last year.

Particular emphasis has been placed on the racial issue by the Reds, and according to their confidential "Bulletin", the school issue will be set aside and the youth plight temporarily dropped. Attempts will be made to create more "Little Rocks," but this time over "voting rights" for which new drives have been planned by the Red brethren. Their "Bulletin" says "We" (Communists) "must popularize such slogans as: 'Back up President Eisenhower's use of troops to enforce integration!', 'Outlaw the Klan and White Citizens Councils! Arrest and jail those inciting to participation in mob action against integration!' and 'Compensate Negro families victimized by racist mobs!'."

Red Drive On Among Negro Voters

In addition to many other similar agitational slogans, the Communists in their Bulletin issued a call to the comrades and fellow-travelers to "prepare now for the *right-to-vote crisis* which will erupt during the spring primaries in the South. *The Negro people's movement has set itself the goal of registering five million Negro voters in the South . . .*"

Communists and their fellow-travelers never let dust gather on their plans. So recently it develops, Ann and Carl Braden, former Louisville, Ky. newspaperman, both recently released from sedition charges due to Supreme Court decisions in another state sedition case, and both presently "field secretaries" for the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., have as "field organizers" of the Fund, set forth establishing "interracial fund raising organizations" and drives in Chicago, Detroit, Boston, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, the funds to be used to finance the operations of "Right-To-Vote Clinics" and "Commissions for Civil Rights Legislation" in fifteen Southern and border States and the District of Columbia. The above activities are in line with the Communist call, and according to information from pro-Red sources all are projects of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., with national offices in New Orleans. Both Bradens have lengthy front-records, were convicted of sedition in 1956, but saved from serving sentence by the Supreme Court's much criticized decision in the Steve Nelson (Pennsylvania) sedition case.

Radical "Educational Fund" Heads Drive

The Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., has been investigated as a Communistic front by both a Senate and a House Committee of the United States Congress. It was formerly known as the Southern Conference For Human Welfare, and many of its former leaders have been prominent in the circles of the Southern Regional Council, the Ford Fund For Republic's financed pro-racial propaganda movement operating from Atlanta, Ga., and which in return finances from the same tills, the Human Relations Councils operating throughout the various Southern States and in many southern cities.

Not many observers realize why the Reds launched their all-out in the racial agitation initially around the school issue, rather than about the "right to register and vote," which latter when accomplished would in time make the school issue one of a less explosive force. The answer is that Communists have throughout their history played the "Milk For The Baby" racket, in labor strike, racial, pardon of prisoners efforts, and wherever else it could be worked in. The



Recent Uprising In Venezuela Ends In Overthrow of Dictator Marco S. Perez Jimenez

appeal in the name of youth has always pulled at the heartstring and the pocketbook. It has led many peoples to look beyond the major aspect of the Red propaganda to a humane aspect, thereby weakening the opposition.

New York Education Board Dumps Radicals

The fight against Communism in New York City's educational system has been considerably bolstered as the result of a number of recent decisions.

In one case Mrs. Matilda Carman, an investigator for the city's welfare department for over 20 years, was sentenced for second degree perjury for lying about Communist party affiliations. She was charged with committing perjury when she declared under oath on May 12, 1955, to the Commissioner of Investigation for the city that she had never been a member of the Communist Party or had ever attended party meetings. During her trial evidence was submitted to prove that she had been a party member from 1932 to 1937 and had attended a number of party meetings during that period. Mrs. Carman is the first employee in the New York City Civil Service system to be convicted on such a charge.

In another court case six employees of the Board of Higher Education in New York City who were dis-



All Quiet as Military Junta Takes Over Government In Caracas

missed from their college positions after invoking the Fifth Amendment when questioned by the Senate Committee on Internal Security, have lost their suits for back pay aggregating about \$177,000. The six employees have not yet established their right to reinstatement, and it was on that ground that the court dismissed their suit for back pay. Those who brought action against the Board of Education and the amounts they sought are Richard Austin, former registrar's assistant at City College, \$25,000; Joseph Bresler, former assistant professor at Brooklyn College, \$36,000; Hyman E. Gold, former assistant registrar at City College, \$25,000; Elton Gustafson, former Brooklyn College professor, \$31,000; Oscar Shaftel, former assistant professor at Queens College, \$31,000; and Murray Young, former instructor at Brooklyn College, \$29,000.

Warren B. Austin, a teacher at New York City's (City) College, has been dismissed after having been accused of falsely denying that he had ever been a member of the Communist Party. Austin refused to comment on the decision, but indicated he would appeal to the State Education Commissioner. Action against Austin was taken by the Trial Committee of the Board of higher Education. That Committee had heard testimony of Dr. Lewis Balamuth, another former City College faculty member, who has admitted past Communist Party membership. Dr. Austin is a brother of the Richard Austin referred to above who brought action against the Board of Education for back pay.

The Fight Over Passports Grows

The passport cases of Paul Robeson, Communist loving negro singer; Corliss Lamont, notorious left-winger who has for years supported Red causes, and sixteen persons who, following the Moscow World Youth Festival, visited Communist China in defiance of State Department orders, are all still hot issues.

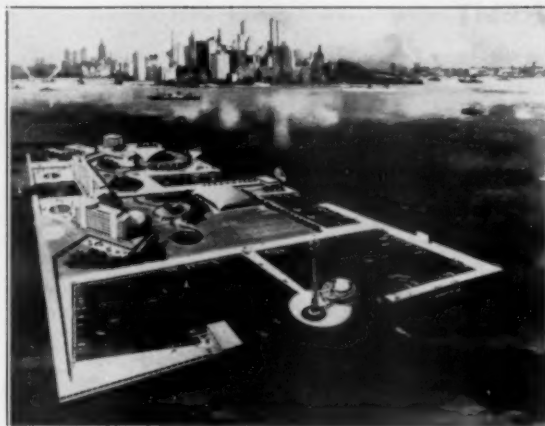
Robeson has a date to make a personal appearance on a British television show in London in April. He must have a passport to get there and that document may or may not be issued to him if and when he signs an oath stating whether he is or ever has been a member of the Communist Party. This Robeson has declined to do in spite of a long series of losing efforts in the courts.

The Passport director of our government can require Americans going abroad to sign a non-Communist oath. This was requested of the Negro singer. A Federal Court says that Robeson has not exhausted all possibilities of getting a passport. The Court of Appeals has upheld that decision. The Supreme Court refuses to act so the passport application is back on the counter at the State Department—available when and if he signs the non-Communist oath. The courts have already held that Communist affiliation is legal ground for passport rejection.

Physicist Denied Passport

This position was again upheld in mid-January by a Federal District Judge in the case of Corliss Lamont. Judge Richmond B. Keech said then that the State Department was within its authority in denying a passport to Lamont until he answers certain questions about possible Communist affiliations. Judge Keech dismissed Lamont's suit against the State Department.

Dr. Weldon Bruce Drayton, a cosmic ray physicist of Corning, N. Y. has been denied a passport to go to India and the U. S. Supreme Court has agreed to hear arguments of his attorneys that denial on the basis



Here's How Ellis Island, The "Gateway to the U.S.A." Will Look When Reconstructed

of confidential information is unconstitutional. He claims the right to confront his accusers.

Dr. Drayton had accepted a position at the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research in Bombay India in 1954, and applied for a passport to go there. He signed a non-Communist affidavit, but the passport was denied on confidential information obtained by the State Department which it refused to disclose. His former wife reportedly deserted the United States to flee with a Communist is reportedly to have been linked with the Rosenberg atomic spy ring. The State Department has also indicated that its record indicates Dr. Drayton's "association" with Communists.

Also pending before the Supreme Court are the passport cases of Rockwell Kent, the pro-Communist artist, and Dr. Walter Briehl. Their passports were denied under the authority claimed by the State Department to withhold travel papers to persons believed by the Government to be traveling abroad "to advance the Communist movement."

Threats of Court action and Administrative appeals have been popping up for a number of youth who went to Red China last summer in violation of State Department orders prohibiting such travel.

Four youths—Nina Landau, Sheila Greenberg, Morris Block and Jacob Rosen, all of the New York City area, have threatened legal action unless the State Department returns their passports. They have employed an attorney.

Robert Cohen and Sam E. Hochman refused to surrender their passports.

Sixteen persons who defied the State Department are taking advantage of the provisions for an Ad-

GOVERNMENT DEFICITS DANGEROUS

The system of loans is but temporary in its nature and must soon explode. It is a system not only ruinous while it lasts, but one that must soon fail and leave us destitute.

As an individual who undertakes to live by borrowing soon finds his original means devoured by interest, and next to no one left to borrow from, so must it be with the government . . .

—ABRAHAM LINCOLN, March 4, 1843

ministrative appeal. The sixty-day time limit within which such action may be started has now expired.

The State Department took official action to cancel the passports of 24 of the persons who went to China and had not returned to the United States by the first of the year. All embassies were notified that the passports of the individuals were good only for "direct and immediate return to the United States." The 24 are reported to be in England, Italy, France and India.

Communists Adopt New Tactics

A new technique for avoiding perjury may have been adopted by witnesses before Congressional committees in the form of "one day vacations" from the Communist Party in order to deny membership in the Red organization on the particular day they are questioned. This theory has been advanced by Senator James O. Eastland (D-Miss.) chairman of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

In making his views known, Senator Eastland said: "When a witness swears under oath that he is not a member of the Communist Party, we must accept that denial if there is no conclusive evidence to the contrary. But when he makes such a denial one day, and then invokes the Fifth Amendment when asked if he was a member the day before, the subcommittee is obligated to take a closer look at the situation. This is particularly true when such a witness has been identified as a Communist by competent testimony."

Senator Eastland points out that witnesses have the constitutional right to use the Fifth Amendment privilege against self-incrimination if honestly convinced that a truthful answer would tend to incriminate them.

"However, it seems likely that if a witness abandons his Fifth Amendment protection under such circumstances he may be doing so to deceive the subcommittee," he said.

Senator Eastland released today printed testimony of several witnesses who used the tactics to which he referred. It is Part 68 of the current subcommittee series on "Scope of Soviet Activity in the United States."

Take Party Membership "Vacations"

Witnesses Joseph Infante and Sterling Neal, both associated with the International Association of Machinists, a labor union, and Michael Jimenex, a former employee of IAM, all denied being members of the Communist Party on the day they were heard by the subcommittee. All three invoked the Fifth Amendment when asked if they had been Communists the day before, and one witness, Neal, used the Fifth Amendment when asked if he had been a member of the Communist Party 40 minutes prior to the hearing.

Another witness affiliated with IAM, Charles Steiner, said he had not been a Communist since he joined the IAM in September 1956.

Senator Eastland also released today the testimony of Salvatore Testa and Howard Trautman, both members of the American Communications Association and employees of RCA Communications Co. in New York. The pair refused to answer questions about Communist activities under the first amendment to the U. S. Constitution. Following the hearing they were discharged by RCA Communications Co., but later submitted the matter to a labor arbitrator, who ordered them reinstated with back pay. The Trautman and Testa testimony is in Part 69 of Scope of Soviet Activity in the United States.

Senator Eastland said the record of these two hearings should demonstrate to labor leaders that an active subversive force is still operating in the labor movement.

Seven persons charged with conspiring to falsify non-Communist affidavits filed with the National Labor Relations board have been sentenced in federal court in Cleveland.

Those convicted and sentenced are Mrs. Marie Reed Haug, 43, her husband Fred Haug, 53, and Hyman Lumer, 48, all of Cleveland; Eric Reinthaler, 34, of Willowick, O., Sam Reed, 49, and James West, 49, both of Chicago, and Andrew Remes, 47, of Brooklyn.

Mrs. Haug was an official of the United Electrical Workers Union and her husband was with the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union. They admitted during their trial they had once held membership in the Communist Party. Mrs. Haug said she "resigned" in 1949 and that her husband left the party "around 1950." Government witnesses testified the couple clung to the party ties after 1949 and 1950 and that they were still party members when they signed the non-Communist oaths.

Those convicted with them were charged with helping the Haugs and others to conceal party memberships to circumvent the requirement for non-Communist affidavits.

Each defendant was fined \$2,500 and sentenced to eighteen months in prison.

The two unions involved were expelled by the CIO in 1949 on charges of Communist domination.

American Communists Reassure Kremlin

While one breed of American Communists spread the propaganda that the party has turned its back on Moscow, another segment headed by William Z. Foster, titular head of the party, is heralded in the Russian press for proclaiming that the Soviet Union "need have no fear" of the lack of cooperation of American Communists or of any "revolt against Moscow."

Foster's utterances appeared in the latest issue of the Russian Communist Party's magazine "Kommunist," the propaganda vehicle which is shipped to the United States for distribution. In the article Foster attacks the "right wing" of his own organization. The branching off of John Gates, editor of the Daily Worker, and of a few who followed him, is likened by Foster to earlier defections headed by Jay Lovestone and Earl Browder, both of whom were finally expelled from the party.

In his article Foster declares: "This position was interpreted in the bourgeois press as a 'revolt against Moscow.' Actually, however, the Communist party of the U.S.A. is basically penetrated by the true spirit of proletarian internationalism and maintains and will maintain good relations and cooperation with all forces of world socialism."

Foster also attacks as incorrect the decision of the National Committee of the Communist Party which asserted that American Communists could "not approve or justify actions of Soviet troops in Hungary in support of the Kadar Government."

Foster excuses the "rightwing" element in the party with a series of "political heresies." He claims that they wish to renounce Marxism-Leninism, to attack the Soviet Union and leaders of the Soviet Communist Party, to thereby weaken party discipline, and to regard the possibility of a "parliamentary road to social-

ism" as a peaceful change which can be made through class cooperation rather than by class struggle.

The 1957 report of the House Committee on Un-American Activities declares that "Communist political subversion presents a danger to the American people equalling that of Soviet satellites and long range missiles."

The report warns that even though the newspaper Communist Daily Worker has "folded" and the party has lost several members, nevertheless the Communist operations remains effective and its menace more serious than before.

It declares:

"A Nation-wide campaign of political subversion, directed by the Communist Party and aided by numerous affiliate organizations, has spread through the United States during the past year as part of what may emerge as the most successful technique thus far devised by the Soviet apparatus in the United States.

"More immediately it seeks to cripple the antisubversive programs of the executive department and Congress, to shackle or abolish the Committee on Un-American Activities, and to discredit the FBI and its director, J. Edgar Hoover.

Millions For Red Propaganda

"At the very time the Communist Daily Worker suspends publication the Kremlin is reaching 1000 times the circulation of the Daily Worker through political propaganda which floods this country every day as part of a multi-billion dollar operation."

U. S. Customs officer Irving Fishman, in New York City, estimates that 2½ million packages of Communist propaganda pass through that one port each year. Tons more arrive through the ports of New Orleans, Los Angeles and 43 other ports.

Membership in the Communist Party should be *prime facie* evidence of disqualification for state employment, according to a recommendation made recently by New York's Governor Harriman. The Governor recommended the enactment of a law which would force any state worker who was a Communist to assume the burden of proving that he is entitled to continue as a public employee.

In the State of New York teachers in public schools have been subject to a similar condition of employment under provisions of the Feinberg law which was approved in 1949. Under that law a person who advocates the overthrow of government by "force, violence or any unlawful means" is barred from public employment, but the burden is on the state to prove any individual's ineligibility.

Some time ago a state committee on security procedures was set up in New York, and that group has recommended that the Feinberg law be made more workable by specifically making membership in the Communist Party ground for discharge from state service. At the present time it is necessary in each case to prove in court that the Communist Party was in fact an organization advocating violent overthrow of the government.

Marxian Candidates On Ballot

Left-wing political activity in the form of a slate of candidates under the Socialist label is expected to be in evidence in many states in this Fall's election.

The Socialist Workers Party in Michigan has filed 21,000 signatures in a bid for a place on the ballot in that state's election next November.

Although the minimum legal requirement of signatures to qualify a party is 15,000, Mrs. Rita Shaw of Detroit, State Secretary of the party, said she expects to file an additional 9000 signatures.

The Socialist Workers Party in Michigan failed to get on the ballot in the 1956 election because many of the signatures obtained were not registered voters, and the names were ruled invalid.

Red Defending Lawyers Convicted

Two attorneys involved in one Communist case have been convicted of "perjury and obstruction of justice," a third lawyer, prominent as a defender of Reds, has been disbarred and a fourth attorney has lost a contempt conviction in the U. S. Court of Appeals.

R. Lawrence Siegel and Hadassah R. Shapiro have been convicted of perjury in connection with the case of the notorious turncoat witness, Harvey Matusow. They were accused of destroying certain memorandum and testifying falsely that fabricated material submitted was authentic. Each was found guilty on three conspiracy counts, Siegel guilty on four perjury counts and Miss Shapiro on two.

Their client, Matusow is already serving a five year term for perjury after falsely testifying that a U. S. attorney asked him to fabricate testimony against thirteen secondary Communists.

A Federal jurist acted favorably on the petition of the New York City and New York County Bar Associations for the disbarment of Abraham J. Isserman, who was a defense lawyer in the 1949 trials of the top echelon of the Communist Party for conspiracy to advocate the violent overthrow of the Government. He has already been disbarred by the U. S. Supreme Court and courts in the state of New Jersey.

Isserman has served a prison sentence for harassing and for unlawful-like conduct during the Red trials.

Federal Judge John W. Clancy in disbaring Isserman in New York said the attorney fraudulently obtained admission to the Bar when he failed to disclose a conviction for moral turpitude in New Jersey in 1927.

The jurist said, "It can truthfully be said that he has perpetrated a fraud on every court to which we know he was admitted and his career shows an impudent disdain for all courts and an habitual disregard of the truth and of his professional duty of candor in his dealings with them."

Harry Sacher, another New York lawyer, lost another appeal in the U. S. Court of Appeals in his contempt of Congress conviction. The U. S. Supreme Court has sent the original conviction back to the Appeals Court in the light of the famous Watkins decision. However, the Appeals Court has just held that the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, where the contempt was committed, gave an adequate explanation of the purpose of the hearing "even if addressed to a layman."

The court said "Addressed to a seasoned litigation lawyer of 30 years experience, it was actually superfluous."

Michigan Commissioner of Agriculture Ousted

The State Senate in Michigan has removed the president of the Michigan Farmers Union from his position as a member of the State Agricultural Commission because of his left-wing reputation.

(See ENEMY — page 28)

COMMUNIST MENACE ABROAD

By PAUL R. BISH

The question is going the rounds in Washington, D. C., as to whether our concern over Communist penetration of Europe, the Near East and Asia, have blinded us to the possible menace at our very front door.

Factually so much is happening abroad, that this writer has himself been unable to get into print what he has collected each month on the drift particularly to the South of us, among our Latin neighbors.

True, everyone in the U.S.A. recalls what happened in Guatemala a few years ago, the capture of that government by Moscow Reds. But many Americans considered that challenge a passing incident, following the return to power of the conservatives.

Communists are diligent workers. They never accept defeat. Such is but a lesson in strategy. They change their strategy to meet the errors, but they continue to pound. Recently the Communists teaming up with the former dictator Peron's followers in Argentina swept their candidate Dr. Arthur Frondizi into office by a two to one vote. We made an enemy of the Peronists, and of course never have been friends of the South American Communists who are openly Moscow puppets.

Our real break with Peron began at San Francisco, when Russia inveigled us into voting to keep Argentina out of the United Nations. We fell for the bait and within a few months Russia had their "agents of friendship" in Argentina making overtures to Peron. Reds began to work with Peron against the "anti Imperialist" U.S.A. So possibly we are being paid for the folly of our foreign policy in the South.

Guatemala, it is reported, is again infiltrated by Reds, who left after the fall of the Red Government but have now returned.

A few years ago a secret meeting of the South American Reds hierarchy decreed that all "former Catholics" should withdraw from the Communist Party and return to the Church folds and bore within the Church. Recently in Mexico the Communists announced that their candidate in the coming Presidential election would be Miguel Mendoza Lopez, who claims that he is not a Communist, but is a Catholic. A lawyer, Lopez says he accepted the Communist Party nomination "in a sense of duty." He has been a socialist and a revolutionist and, it is understood, left the church some years ago.

Moscow's embassy and trade agencies in Mexico are allegedly the fountainheads of Communist intrigue throughout the Latin countries. Some 600 members compose the staffs of these agencies. All are exceedingly busy and travel of Red leaders from throughout Latin America to Mexico indicates that the drive against the U.S.A. is directed from Mexico. Mexico has also become a hideout for intellectual Reds from the U.S.A. Some 500 alien Reds are reportedly centered in one key spot in Mexico.

Communists are reportedly driving hard to gain control of labor unions in Costa Rica and are particularly strong among the banana field workers. Domingo Rojas is head of the Communist forces in the union field.

Russian Communist leaders have offered aid to Brazil and Argentina in an effort to spearhead a drive against American influences down there. The discussions were reportedly attended by the Brazilian Communist leader Luis Carlos Prestes, and Victorio Codovilla, Communist leader of Argentina. Propaganda activities in Panama are brewing demands for the internationalization of the Panama Canal it is reported.



Mr. Bish

Everywhere the Reds are attempting to penetrate the zones of American friendship or influence. In Okinawa, a Moscow Communist endorsed candidate for Mayor of the Capital of the Island won easily against an American endorsed candidate. The Mayor practically rules the politics of the Island. Nowhere have we aided the rise of a people's economy more than in Okinawa.

In India where we have poured in millions of American dollars, the Communist Party is growing by leaps and bounds and has set forth to capture the Indian Congress. Not so long ago it did take over the political control of one of India's foremost States.

In Italy, where one would think American influence, if measured by dollars and toll, is the highest, Communists from Russia have recently arrived to boldly survey party ranks and machinery. The Reds are readying themselves for the general elections soon to face that country. It is reported too that the Reds are attempting to penetrate the Catholic church circles in Italy. Communists have a following of some two and a quarter million members and union followers in Italy, second largest Red stronghold outside of Russia.

Japanese are reportedly in secret deals with Red China, aiding that country in its profitable narcotics business. China trades to Japanese narcotics for valuables (some American goods), and in Japan return profits from the sale of China's narcotics. Japan has also been a recipient of much American aid.

Communist Party strength world wide was recently given as 33 million active in 75 nations.

All, however, is not well in either Red China or Red Russia. The so-called "people's economy" has broken down within. Agricultural production is greatly off and the Red populace are yelping for food. Also the production of shoes and clothing are down considerably. These are causing shifts in the populations of Russia and China. Some Chinese are being shipped to Russia and vice versa, to keep the pot from boiling over. Promises of increased economy, the same promises as for forty years, and the threat of the gallows, keep many of the people of both countries in tow.

ENEMY — (Continued from page 26)

John Spoelman, head of the farm organization in Michigan, had been given an interim appointment to the Agricultural Commission by the left-wing Democratic Governor G. Mennen Williams. He had served since December 2.

Senator Edward Hutchinson, one of the 21 Senators voting against Spoelman, said that the majority members of the Senate "felt that in his (Spoelman's) mind Socialism and Democracy are synonymous. He has a reputation of a radical." The Senator also said that he believed Spoelman would "disrupt and obstruct the workings of the Agriculture Department, and that his views were not representative of any large segment of agriculture in this State." The Senator said that they had received many letters from his own home community criticising Spoelman.

Government Employee A Security Risk

The U. S. Court of Appeals in Washington has upheld the firing of a Federal employee originally suspended as a security risk. The decision involved the case of William V. Vitarelli, a one-time \$6000 a year employee in the Interior Department. His job was that of conducting educational courses for natives of an island in the South Pacific.

Vitarelli was suspended under the security program in 1954, having been accused of having Communist affiliations, and of being unreliable in having falsified statements before a loyalty board. When the Supreme Court handed down its decision in the precedent-making Cole case, which stated that the executive order pertaining to security dismissals could not be applied to persons holding non-sensitive positions, the Government withdrew its loyalty-security provisions against Vitarelli. The Interior Department, nevertheless, refused to reinstate Vitarelli.

The Appellate Court in its decision has pointed out that Vitarelli was not under classified Civil Service, and neither is he a veteran. Consequently he could be fired at the will of the executive. The ruling of the Court further said: "The power of the executive to discharge for untrustworthiness or deliberate misrepresentation is beyond dispute."

Court To Hear Contempt Cases

A full panel of the United States Court of Appeals will sit at the hearing of eight defendants charged with contempt of Congress. Normally this Court hears cases through three-man panels and the full component of the Court hears only major and highly decisive cases. The recent Supreme Court decision reversing the conviction of labor leader John T. Watkins has put a question on the definition of contempt of Congress. Recently the Court of Appeals held that the Watkins decision requires only that Congressional committees make sure that a witness understands the pertinency of the question to the investigation.

Among the defendants whose contempt cases will be heard are Arthur Miller, playwright husband of Marilyn Monroe, newspapermen Robert Shelton and William Price, John T. Gojach, a Fort Wayne, Indiana, labor leader; Norton Anthony Russell, an engineer from Yellow Springs, Ohio; Bernhard Deutch, a former University of Pennsylvania student; Herman Liveright, a former New Orleans television director, and Goldie Watson, a Washington dress shop owner.

West Coast Red Resentenced

A Federal judge in Los Angeles has resentenced Oleta O'Connor Yates, San Francisco Communist leader, to a year in jail for criminal contempt. Mrs. Yates was originally cited as a result of her testimony at a trial in 1952 in which she was convicted with 13 other party leaders on conspiracy to advocate the overthrow of the Government. The citation was based on eleven separate questions which she refused to answer during the trial. She carried her conviction to the United States Supreme Court which held that the eleven separate refusals actually constituted a single criminal contempt violation. The High Court sent the case back to the Los Angeles jurist for resentencing of the defendant.

Famed Jurist Decries High Court "Myopia"

The U. S. Supreme Court has in recent months "showed symptoms of recurrence of its postwar myopia" in the opinion of many legal authorities who are expressing the belief that there is a need for a strengthening of the Country against subversive attacks.

Writing in the current issue of the Journal of the American Bar Association, Frank B. Ober, prominent Maryland lawyer and a leader in the drive against subversives in that state, traces recent trends in the Nation's highest court where the Government has repeatedly lost cases against Communists and persons linked with the Communist movement.

Tracing the fight back to the end of World War II Mr. Ober says: "... a series of decisions by the Supreme Court seemed to indicate that the majority of the Court, as then constituted, were blind to the threat of Communism to our internal security. Chief Justice Stone, dissenting in the *Schneiderman* case in 1943, even then, however, recognized and exposed the nature of the Communist conspiracy from the Party's own documents."

Things had changed by 1950, Mr. Ober says, because: "By 1950, the personnel of the Court had changed through the death or retirement of four judges, and the dangers of Communism, both external and internal, had become only too clear. A new attitude of the majority of the Court, as reconstituted, was foreshadowed in the *Douds* case, upholding the validity of the Taft-Hartley requirement that labor union leaders file non-Communist affidavits.

"The *Dennis* case, in sustaining the conviction of the eleven Communist leaders under the *Smith Act* in 1951, made it abundantly clear that the entire Court, except Justices Black and Douglas, had finally recognized the danger from the Communist conspiracy and the necessity of legislation against it."

Mr. Ober reviews a number of recent decisions of the presently constituted High Court and expresses his belief that "the philosophy of the *Nelson* case is in kind, and not merely degree, a graver threat to our form of federal union than many recent cases for which the Court has been criticized. The *Nelson* case involved an indictment against Steve Nelson, prominent Pennsylvania Communist, and the Pennsylvania Sedition Act, which the High Court upset. By holding that federal sedition laws supersede efforts of the states in this field, the high Court in effect knocked out sedition laws in 42 states."

In his conclusion Mr. Ober observes that "the trend

of the decisions under Chief Justice Warren who, with others, has joined Justices Black and Douglas to make a new majority, seems to indicate that the Court has once again extended the Bill of Rights to a point where it presents great obstacles to the fight against Communism which has been carried on by the Executive, Congress and the States."

He continues: "The Court seems to have abandoned the judicial self-restraint which has heretofore caused it to defer to the Executive and Legislature, which are constitutionally charged with the responsibility and alone have available the necessary information to carry out the primary duty of self-preservation, without which civil liberties of individuals would be meaningless. If our Government is to survive, it is submitted that it must defend itself, not only in preparation for external war for which men are still being drafted and sent to foreign lands, but that we must prepare in advance against the new and dangerous preliminary attacks on our internal security, which are the peculiar technique of the Communist conspiracy and the prelude to war. The Constitution, it is submitted, should be construed in accordance with its purpose and as one instrument, and without such preoccupation with civil rights as to endanger national survival."

Radicals In Educational Circles

Edward L. Hanchett, a grade school teacher in San Rafael, California, has been dismissed by the trustees of the School District for his refusal to answer questions before a subcommittee of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Hanchett told the Congressional group in hearings at San Francisco, that he had not been a Communist Party member since 1951, but he refused to answer questions concerning possible party membership prior to 1951.

On the other hand, Prof. Lee Lorch, 42, a member of the faculty of the Philander Smith College at Little Rock, Arkansas, has been freed of eight counts of contempt by a United States Federal judge.

Lorch was indicted in 1956 for his refusal to answer questions put to him by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. The committee at that time was investigating Communism in and about Dayton, Ohio, covering a period in the early 40's. At the time Lorch was a teacher at the University of Cincinnati. Lorch contended that the questions put to him by the Congressional Committee were not pertinent to the stated purpose of the committee. The court, in dismissing the charges, said his testimony did not show that he was informed of the topic under inquiry with clarity.

Lorch's wife recently defied the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security attempting to quiz her in its investigation of subversive activities in the South.

Red Author Attacked By Moscow

Howard Fast, who for many years served the Communist cause in the United States and won the Stalin "peace prize" in 1953, is now being condemned in Moscow as "a militant Zionist" and an "apologist for Israel." Fast is the target of a scathing denunciation in a recent issue of Moscow's chief "literary" newspaper. The publication blasted him as a swindler, an opportunist, a savage and a deserter. The newspaper, "Literaturnaya Gazeta," told its readers that Fast had confused religion with Marxism and therefore "had never been a member of the Party."

Fast recently publicly renounced his connections with Communist Party of the U.S.A.

Earlier the same publication had made another attack on Fast in an article entitled "Desertion Under Fire." Red press had ignored Fast's resignation until last summer's Youth Festival during which many American visitors were asked about the author's turncoat activities.

The most recent article said that the real reason behind Fast's break with the Communist Party was his love for Israel whose relations with the Soviet Union have been on the downgrade.

The article said "The truth is that Howard Fast is not a Marxist, not an internationalist, but a militant Zionist who camouflages the insistent preaching of national exclusiveness with platonic words about fraternity."

Russians have accused Fast of having turned to writing "sour, eclectic hodgepodge" against the Soviet Union for profit.

Moscow Moves Toward New International

Communist Party strength throughout the world was recently announced in Russia as now reaching the huge total of thirty-three millions of members actively organized within seventy-five countries. Some two million card carrying members are reportedly active in Italy, one million in Indonesia, five million in France and 200,000 or more in India.

Recent moves of the Kremlin conspirators indicate that they are now moving to recreate the Communist International to bring the Parties internationally back in closer harmony with the Kremlin foreign policies. An article in Pravda early this year called on all Communists and non-Communist Socialists to unite in their common efforts against capitalist countries. It is said that by such cooperation Socialists can come into power in countries where Communists are not yet strong enough to accomplish the goal.

Late in 1957 announcement came through Warsaw that a new Communist organ would soon appear to cover the international activities of Communist Parties, a successor to the Cominform, which succeeded the International and which was shelved during World War II.

Some consider the recent Cairo (African-Asian) People's Conference as the initial move in the reformation of the Third International. Russian and Chinese, as well as other Iron Curtain Red leaders were in force. An Egyptian was elected President of the permanent organization that came out of the conference. The delegates were almost unanimously anti-American and were openly pro-Soviet and Red China. The Reds hope to again eventually direct the Parties outside its Curtain once the new International is perfected.

The American party this month assured Russia of its loyalty to the international proletariat cause and to Marxism-Leninism. It told Moscow to have no fear of any trend against the "fatherland" here.

Minister Up For Contempt

Rev. William Howard Melish whose controversy over left wing activities has brought the Protestant Episcopal Church of Brooklyn more publicity than any of his sermons, is now fighting a contempt charge in the Brooklyn Supreme Court.

Rev. Melish has been ousted as priest at the Brooklyn church, but has refused to surrender the church rectory to his successor.

The name of Melish appears to be synonymous with complications. The present complications shape up like this: Back in 1949 Melish's father was rector of the church and was removed because he defended his son's left-wing views. However, church vestrymen voted that he could reside in the rectory as long as he desired. In the meantime, the younger Rev. Melish became more of a controversial figure as preacher in the same church and after repeated attempts by one segment of a bitterly split congregation, he was removed, but not without a struggle, the type of which is not usually seen in a religious institution. A court order enjoined him from interfering with Rev. Dr. Herman S. Sidener, who had been declared the legal rector of the church.

The younger Melish now claims he is living in the rectory as the guest of his father. He denies his presence there violates the court order, that he is not interfering in parish affairs. Dr. Sidener is seeking to have Melish punished for not leaving the rectory.

Senate Committee Warns On New Red Line

The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee has thrown one roadblock at recent efforts of the Communist Party of the United States to creep back into a position of respectability, but American Reds are continuing to push their strategic about-face, says Chairman James O. Eastland (D-Miss.).

Last year's national convention of the Communist Party decided in effect that the movement could catch more flies with honey than with vinegar," says Senator Eastland. "Accordingly, it was determined that Communists should tip-toe back from relative isolation. They resolved to renew associations with less-radical groups whom they had previously condemned."

"By joining and becoming identified with more responsible organizations, Communists figured they would be able to regain influential power, and thus more advantageously pursue their attack on the government of the United States.

One of the first schemes launched to bring about this new line, Senator Eastland says, was formation of a front organization called the "American Forum — For Socialist Education," with the announced purpose of promoting "study and serious untrammelled political discussion among all elements that think of themselves as related to historic socialist and labor traditions, values and objectives . . . however deep and bitter their differences may have been."

Leaders of the "Forum" firmly disclaimed any connection with the Communist Party, although according to Senator Eastland a number of the members of the National Committee of the "Forum" have been identified as members of the Communist Party. Even more significant, he says, is the fact that proceedings of the Communist Party national convention held early last year stated that there is "a great new trend toward unity among Socialist-minded people which has already begun to be felt not only abroad but in our own country."

Senator Eastland says that in order to inform the United States Senate as quickly as possible on such an important happening, the subcommittee held a hearing on the "American Forum — For Socialist Education" only eight days after formation of the organization was announced. Senator John Marshall Butler (R-Md.) presided over the hearing as acting chairman.

"As a result of that quick action, the unsavory aims

of that organization were greatly impaired. However, from past experience we know that dedicated Communists regard all such reverses as temporary. This line was laid out for the Communist Party of the United States by leaders of the conspiracy in Moscow. Its members are duty bound to carry it out. So we can expect more attempts by Communists to put on sheep's clothing," Senator Eastland declared. The NATIONAL REPUBLIC has previously exposed the "Forum."

"New Dealer" Official With Hungarian Government

Noel Field, who for more than 20 years advanced the Communist cause as a "church relief worker" and as a State Department official in the New Deal Administration, "has finally thrown aside his cloak and for the first time has exhibited to the world his brilliant red plumage," Senator James O. Eastland (D-Miss.), chairman of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee reports.

"Of course, actions speak louder than words," the Chairman said. "As a relief worker during World War II in Europe it became evident to certain persons that Field was more of a Communist than a humanitarian. When these charges were investigated Field vehemently denied them.

"He kept his true feelings to himself until just recently when, from his refuge as a government official in Communist Hungary, he issued a critical statement of the United Nations report on Hungary, saying, 'Neither 400 nor 4,000 pages of dubious testimony by a hundred or ten times that number of defectors can hamper the forward march of Hungary and other countries of the Socialist camp along the highroad toward Communism which all other nations will ultimately follow in their own manner and their own good time.'"

Senator Eastland released the printed testimony of Frank Ketcham, Washington counsel for the Unitarian Service Committee.

"This evidence shows that Field surreptitiously diverted the humanitarian resources of the (Unitarian) church organization to further the ungodly aims of international Communism," Senator Eastland says.

Field is now in Red Hungary, and at last report was working as translation supervisor in a government printing house. He was an official in the State Department's Western European division from 1926 through 1936, afterwards serving on the staff of the League of Nations for several years. In 1941 he became an administrator of relief for the Unitarian Service Committee in France, remaining there until 1946.

Frank Ketcham, Washington counsel of the Unitarian group, testified that examination of the organization's records showed that Field's superiors went to the State Department to check on him.

"Our meeting in October 1946 showed every effort was made to secure the help of the State Department in determining if the charges were true. We got nothing except favorable replies on Field."

Subcommittee Counsel Robert Morris called attention to testimony given by Hede Massing in 1951 that she recruited Field into the Soviet espionage service in the mid-thirties while he was employed by the State Department. She said she obtained him for her apparatus only after a dispute with Alger Hiss, who was his close friend and who wanted Field to work with his Soviet ring.

Morris also said he had been told by Josef Swiatlow, a onetime Polish security officer who defected to the West, that Swiatlow was one of the interrogators when Field was arrested behind the Iron Curtain on charges of "spying for the United States." Swiatlow said Field protested the arrest and declared: "Haven't I been a good Communist?", and the Red government agreed, cleared Field and his wife and assigned them.

Government Withholds Passport

The Secretary of State has the authority to refuse to issue a passport on the basis of confidential information, according to a split decision rendered by the United States Court of Appeals. The decision came in the case of Weldon Bruce Dayton, a cosmic ray physicist of Corning, New York, who has been trying to get a passport since 1954. He is attempting to go to Bombay, India, to study at the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research.

The State Department indicated that the reason for the denial was that the Secretary of State had found officially that Mr. Dayton had associated with persons active in the Communist Party and in Communist front organizations and with some persons who had engaged in espionage. Soviet-bound secret Government documents were also found in his possession.

LATIN — (Continued from page 6)

among the various Communist Parties of the hemisphere."

Above all, "Communism in Latin America" is notable for its omissions. Nothing is said about the "Trotskyite" orientation of the sundry "Aprista" parties or the attempt by "Acción Democrática" to nationalize education and health during the corrupt régime of Rómulo Betancourt in Venezuela. Nor would one learn from Mr. Alexander's research that, as of today, Juan José Arévalo of Guatemala, who gloried in the title of "mystical Socialist," has dropped this mask and is directing the Marxist-Leninist conspiracy throughout the Western Hemisphere from his new headquarters in Santiago de Chile. Little or nothing is related about the value of religion as the inspiration of social progress. Monsignor Luigi Ligutti, celebrated for his sound leadership in this movement, is not mentioned by Professor Alexander, although "agrarian reform," which has been an immense failure under secular auspices, is a favorite expression of the author. Mr. Alexander appears to have forgotten the sinister role of so-called "agrarian reformers" in the conquest of free China. These blind spots on the author's intellectual retina lead this reviewer to the conclusion that what is wanted by the leftists in Latin America is indeed revolution, but revolution "à la Karl Marx" on a national scale, without domination by the Kremlin. Action along these lines would promote the familiar thesis that there can be "many roads to Socialism."

A final omission, and perhaps the most meaningful, is the failure to note that the key European country in the effort to subvert Latin America is Soviet-dominated Czechoslovakia. Why has Moscow selected the famous Charles University for the indoctrination of youthful Latin American intellectuals and trade union chieftains? Why did the erstwhile Soviet Gauleiter of Guatemala, Jacobo Arbenz Guzmán, take refuge in Prague, using that ancient capital as a command post? Additional point is given to these questions by the recent expulsion (Sept. 27, 1957) of Czech diplomats

from the Republic of Ecuador. In explaining the expulsion Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Carlos Tovar appealed to the resolution of the Montevideo 7th Inter-American Conference which stipulates that "no nation has the right to intervene in the internal affairs of another nation." The aim of this resolution, it may be recorded, was to make "the preservation of American democracy effective."

CALIFORNIA — (Continued from page 4)

born, but principled, Knowland has made this the dominant issue of the campaign.

In announcing his candidacy, Knowland said:

"I do not believe in compulsory union membership, the coercion of union members, or the turning of both or either of our great political parties over to the control of the labor bosses.

"Such a condition would be detrimental to the interests of the people of California as well as to the rank and file of the union membership."

In a state whose workers are predominantly union, many GOP leaders fear that the presence of Knowland and the so-called "right-to-work" bill on the same ballot will carry all Republican candidates to defeat. By his advocacy of such legislation and making it the key issue of the campaign, Knowland has incurred the wrath and violent opposition of union leaders.

The Democratic standard-bearer has attacked Knowland's stand repeatedly.

Brown declares that the great tragedy of the "right-to-work" controversy is that "it diverts Californians from the real issues that face us . . . from the actual problems of our working citizens . . . the problems of high prices, high interest rates, high utility bills, congested schools and all the other work-a-day difficulties in the lives of our people."

The national significance of this power politics is, of course, its effect on Vice President Nixon.

If Knowland wins the governor's post, then his chances for fulfilling his ambitions of becoming president will be crystallized.

If Brown wins, the Democrats have not only succeeded in wresting control of the second largest state of the union . . . a feat that they have accomplished only twice previously in the last century . . . but also their chances of a national victory in 1960 would seem more favorable.

The course of a nation may not be decided in November, 1960, but could well be steered by the state election in California in November, 1958.

THUNDER — (Continued from page 13)

spring from any adversity from a train disaster, a sabotaged defense plant, a military blunder to an economic recession. Any item that might undermine the faith of a nation's people in their destiny and their leaders can be cited and given a malicious twist. History shows that rumor has been the best means to sow seeds of discontent, distrust and dissension.

Because of the scruple and morals essential in the maintenance of a representative system, the United States is necessarily at a disadvantage when engaging in psychological warfare. Our propaganda can be predicated only on truth and information — limited to such efforts as Voice of America, Marshall Plan and

student exchange programs. We cannot engage in wedge-driving, accusations, rumor and terror. We care nothing for the domination of satellites as vehicles of conquest and our conscience forbids the flaunting of public opinion. Our defense like our offense is limited to education—education at home and abroad. It might appear a thin line, but in psychological warfare truth has also proved a most potent counter-measure.

As time passes and the intensity of the "cold war" is resumed we may be certain that the shadowy tactics of the Kremlin will become addled grotesque. We must be alert and strive to recognize the lies and the twists, the libels of the enemy, the admonishments of the gullible. Some will be readily identified. But there will be many muddling and slanted alarms from concealed and unknown sources. These we must scrutinize microscopically for unless they are checked they can lead to hysteria and panic.

As it was in an economic crisis, the watchword of psychological warfare must be: "We have nothing to fear, but fear." Remembering this, the "cold war" will eventually be recorded as but another challenge to free men—a challenge that was met and thwarted with equanimity and scorn.

NASSER — (Continued from page 14)

arms for the rebels along the entire North Shore of Africa have been smuggled to them by way of Egypt.

Significantly Soviet, Czechoslovakian and Polish arms have been shipped to both Syria and Egypt, and Soviet arms to Yemen.

Egypt, Syria and Yemen have trade treaties with the Soviet and the Soviet Satellite countries. Afghanistan is similarly linked to the Soviet Union and the satellites by trade and "cultural" agreements.

One group of observers of the mid-eastern situation profess to see a threat to Soviet strength in the Syria-Egypt-Yemen union, because, under the Nasser proposal for government, there is to be a single recognized political party. This would, technically, ban a Communist Party in the United Arab Republic.

But Section 13 of the Nasser program for the United Arab Republic states:

"Provisions of international treaties and agreements concluded by Syria and Egypt with other states shall remain in operation with regard to the territorial spheres stipulated at the time of their conclusion. . . ."

The treaties with the Soviet Union, with the Soviet satellites, and with India, Red China or other non-western—or western—powers are sealed by this section into future foreign policy of the United Arab Republic.

It was under similar "friendly trade and cultural" initial steps that the present eastern European satellites were drawn behind the Iron Curtain.

TAX-EXEMPT — (Continued from page 16)

over a year and a half ago), CEP estimated that 250,000 high school students and 2,500 teachers in over 2,000 high schools in 43 states had received some effect from the work of the Project, indicating that CEP's brand of world citizenship is being spread in a much shorter time than the normal pattern of diffusion. CEP optimists boast that the job of collectivizing America's young people can be accomplished within the next fifteen or twenty years.

This rapid diffusion has been accelerated by teams of professor-salesmen, who have plied the educational beat giving CEP talks, holding CEP workshops, and getting platform speakers to plug the Project.

It was clear from the beginning that efforts to spread world-citizenship education would have to find their way into the curricula of colleges in which teachers are prepared. CEP is concerned with three important groups: teachers colleges, schools of education, and liberal arts colleges. In the spring of 1952, five liberal arts colleges cooperated with CEP, developing a pilot CEP-type program for use in classes. In 1956, CEP's excuse of incomplete records cloaked CEP expansion at the collegiate level.

Frank Hughes, veteran reporter of the *Chicago Tribune*, commented on the hostile secrecy surrounding the CEP operation at Columbia University in 1951; the Reece Committee investigating tax-exempt foundations in 1954 was stymied in its attempts to procure a sample set of the Green and Brown boxes; a California businessman inquiring about CEP in his local school district was informed, contrary to fact, that there was "no such card file in use in any of our schools or their libraries." (Note: Information on which this article is based was obtained from those same CEP files whose presence in the schools has been denied by the superintendent, a principal, and a teacher.)

School districts which have turned thumbs down on CEP are apt to talk more freely. Officials of the second largest school district in the nation, Los Angeles, gave audience to a CEP sales-pitch several years ago, but now relate frankly that they "have not thought about it since."

CEP teachers guardedly confess that the Project is highly experimental, and that they must proceed gingerly, "sensing" how much the community "will take." This admission illustrates the type of activity that tax-exempt foundation money is supporting. Carnegie Corporation's aggregate grants to CEP now total \$2,117,550.00.

In 1948, the president of Carnegie Corporation announced that the foundation would welcome "any carefully conceived plan which is designed to give young Americans a fuller understanding of the American tradition, and a conviction that what they have inherited is worth transmitting to their children."

The year following, Carnegie Corporation's initial \$50,000.00 grant was awarded to CEP. If the character of CEP in 1957 is measured against the corporation president's words uttered in 1948, the Citizenship Education Project is a monumental failure and Carnegie Corporation's millions spent on CEP have been diverted to questionable ends.

Foundations which are implicated in subversive political action schemes of this sort should put a stop to such squandering of their tax-exempt funds and, by this act of atonement, preserve their status of tax exemption.

If foundations do not so act, their privilege of tax-exemption soon might be abolished by the American people. Patriotic Americans will not forever tolerate systematic tax-exempt subversion.

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TURNING SEARCHLIGHT ON REDS

By WALTER S. STEELE

The purpose of this column is to inform the people of this country concerning the facts about current activities of subversives and their army of helpers.

Many Americans have gotten the idea that the Communists and the front movements have greatly diminished their activities within our country. This is far from the truth. Last month's column under this heading offered insufficient space to expose the recent activities, so here is a continuation from last month's column.

In a recent secret meeting in New York City of the National Committee composed of top officials of the Communist Party, a major shakeup in the all-powerful National Executive Committee took place. Of the twenty original members of the Committee elected at the February, 1957, Convention, thirteen were not re-elected by the National Committee at its February, 1958, session in NYC. Only seven of the originals were reelected to the Committee. They are Benj. Davis, Eugene Dennis, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, James E. Jackson, Jr., Albert J. (Mickey) Lima, Hy Lumer, and George Meyers. Two new members elected to the Committee are Jack Stachel and Robert Thompson. Six more are yet to be elected to complete the National Executive Committee setup.

The National Committee of sixty met in secret session to clean house of those who have been arguing among themselves over policies. A resolution adopted by the meeting stated that "Basic ideological differences continue to exist in the party, and party leadership itself is sharply divided." Another resolution hailed last November's Moscow declaration issued jointly by eleven other Communist Parties from behind the Iron and Bamboo Curtains, and called on members of the American section of the international Red movement to study the declaration. The Moscow declaration set down a new line for the Communists internationally. The National Committee also called on party units in the U.S.A. to put forth more effort.

Communist Party sections in Ohio and Michigan began plastering those States with pamphlets and hand bills inciting farmers against the Government and calling on unemployed to "struggle for jobs and for increases in jobless benefits." In Erie, Pennsylvania, the party section began the issuance of an agitational sheet known as "Searchlight," a two-page bulletin which also covers the Buffalo (NY) area. The Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and the Northern California Committee for Protection of Foreign Born also became quite active.

In New York City, a new Committee of Women For Soviet-American Friendship came to life, it being an affiliate of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

"Committee For a Free Press" is active in many sections of the nation, raising funds for Red propaganda literature. A call for another session of the Moscow controlled "World Council of Peace" was issued in January for Sessions in East Berlin, July 16-22. One Communist organ ended a drive attaining \$66,169 to February second and reported later that the "dribbling" of more contributions (as of Feb. 16) had swelled the total to \$86,109. Another Communist organ reported receipts in a fund drive that totalled \$141,327.29 to February first.

The National Executive Committee of the party announced in January that it had "voted the discontinuance" of the Daily Worker (not The Worker).

Yet previous records showed that the Daily Worker was supposedly owned not by the party, but by the New Press Inc., of NYC., of which Charles J. Hendley was admittedly President, and earlier Secretary-Treasurer. Hendley expressed "regrets" at the Communist Party's order. He continues as head of the publishing firm of The Worker. Somewhere the Reds faked their records. They ordered its closure, he supposedly owned it.

Many have lost sight of who Hendley was and is. Hendley attacked this writer (Steele) several years ago when as a witness this writer exposed the Red leadership in the Teachers movements in New York and in several other states. At that time Hendley was President of local 5 of the Teachers Union of the American Federation of Teachers. He later appeared on a letterhead as Vice President of the American Federation of Teachers. He also served as President of the State (NY) Federation of Teachers Unions. He was referred to as 'co-owner' of the Daily Worker" official organ of the Communist Party.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, top light in Party circles is actively addressing party units throughout the East. She has addressed 25 women and four men in Crown Heights, N. Y., 40 people in Long Island, another group in Lower East Side Manhattan. All of which meetings brought money and new readers to Communist organs.

Bob Thompson, Oakley Johnson, Scott Nearing, Meyer Weise, Lewis Weinstock, Jacob Mindel, Herbert Aptheker, LeRoy Wolins, Claude Lightfoot, Abner Green, Joe Starobin, James P. Cannon and others have been active in forums of various types.

Cannon, who now heads the Socialist Worker Party, was formerly an IWW, later one of the top organizers and officials of the Communist Party with Ruthenberg, Wm. Z. Foster and others. He also helped found the International Labor Defense, a branch of another Moscow international in the U.S.A.

Communist organ, "Jewish Currents," in publishing a large number of paid Greeting advertisements on its anniversary, brings to light more pro-Red fronts. Contributors included the Hollywood Culture Club (Los Angeles), Los Angeles Culture Club, Jewish-American Cultural Club, Hollywood-Jewish Cultural Club, City Terrace Communist Club, the Los Angeles Jewish Currents Committee, the Emma Lazarus Jewish Women's Club and the West Lake Jewish Cultural Club (Los Angeles). Contributors from other areas were the Rogers Park Jewish Cultural Club (Chicago), Emma Lazarus Jewish Women's Club (Brooklyn and the Bronx), Parkside Fraternal Society (Bronx), Flatbush Cultural Club (Brooklyn), Metropolitan Fraternity Club (New York), School for Jewish Knowledge (New York), American Forum for Socialist Education, Jefferson Book Shop, Basic Pamphlets, New Century Publishers (all of New York City) and the Detroit Workmen's Cooperative Restaurants.

Publications presently active on the Communist and Socialist fronts include "The Worker," "People's World," "Political Affairs," "Party Affairs," "Masses and Mainstream," "The Frontier," "Party Voice," "New World Review," "National Guardian," "Jewish Currents," "Economic Notes," "Monthly Review," "Young Socialist," "Liberation," "Searchlight," and "The American Socialist."



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